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METAMORPHOSES . BOOK I

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OVID'S METAMORPHOSES

BOOK I



The Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes at Athens.

P. OVIDII NASONIS

METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER PRIMUS

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY

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NOTE

The present text is that of M. Haupt, Berlin, 1885. To the Commentary of Haupt and to that of Siebelis the editor is indebted. He has also derived assistance from Rev. C. T. Cruttwell's *Latin Literature*, and thanks are due to Mr. Richard Whittington for valuable help in the compilation of the Vocabulary.



ZEPHYRUS. FROM THE TOWER OF ANDRONICUS CYRRHESTES.

INTRODUCTION

I. LIFE OF OVID.

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO was born at Sulmo in the Pelignan territory, B.C. 43, of parents of equestrian rank. Caesar's murder had taken place in the preceding year: the year of Ovid's birth saw the death of the two Consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, in battle and the murder of Cicero.

With his elder brother Lucius he was sent to Rome and studied rhetoric under Arellius Fuscus and Porcius Latro. Lucius died at the age of twenty. From boyhood Ovid had the strongest predilection for poetry, and, although he excelled in rhetoric, the Muse soon asserted

herself. He visited Athens, as did every Roman youth who aspired to learning and general culture; as young Englishmen used to visit Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. From Athens he extended his travels to Asia Minor in company with the poet Macer: he also visited Sicily. When he had reached the age of sixteen or seventeen, and put on the *toga virilis*, he also donned the *tunica laticlavia*, as having the right to aspire to senatorial rank. This, however, he relinquished before many years, though he filled the offices of *triumvir capitalis*, *decemvir litibus iudicandis*, and *centumvir*.

His reasons for not pursuing political life are thus given:—

'Maius erat nostris viribus illud onus;
Nec patiens corpus, nec mens fuit apta labori[1].'

Henceforward he devoted himself to poetry and to love. We place poetry first, because, licentious as Ovid was, and though much of his poetry is immoral, the great bulk of his poems testifies to his industry and devotion to the Muse.

He was three times married; the first wife he describes *nec digna nec utilis uxor*; the second he distinguishes with faint praise as *sine crimine coniunx*; the third he seems really to have loved.

He dedicated most of the *Amores* to a mistress Corinna, who has been identified with some reason with the elder Julia, daughter of Augustus. These poems were followed by the *Ars Amandi*, in which some have seen the cause of his exile. The interval, however, of ten years between the poem and the exile renders this unlikely. The *Ars Amandi* was followed by the *Remedia Amoris*, the *Meta-*

[1] *Trist.* iv. 10. 36.

morphoses, and the *Fasti*; which latter composition was carried to the sixth book, when Ovid was suddenly ordered to leave Rome and betake himself to Tomis, or Tomi, a town on the shores of the Pontus Euxinus, there to remain during the Emperor's pleasure. This punishment was termed *relegatio*, not *exsilium*; and did not preclude the possibility of return. But in Ovid's case the *relegatio* was practically *exsilium*; for after a sojourn at Tomis of ten years he died broken hearted in the sixtieth year of his age, A.D. 18, and was buried there. Various conjectures have been hazarded as to the cause of this severe and sudden punishment. Its severity was extreme, if we remember that Ovid was a man about town, or if we imagine a Parisian relegated to Tromsoe or Hammerfest. As Corinna has been identified with the elder Julia, so has Ovid's exile been connected with the younger; and it is a noticeable fact that Julia was exiled in the same year. It appears probable that the reason was not the immorality of his writings, and it is possible that the poet suffered for no crime of his own: his own references lead us to think that he had knowledge of something which made Augustus desire his removal from Rome; but what that was we cannot tell. Had the cause been any positive crime, Ovid would probably have never referred to it at all, while there was hope of pardon.

II. Ovid's Character and Poetry.

'This incorrigibly immoral but inexpressibly graceful poet' is the description of Ovid as it falls from the pen of Mr. Cruttwell in his *History of Roman Literature*. To this description there is not much to add, and from it nothing to take away. From his poetry we gather in

general that he was an easy-going man: as he says himself:—

'Sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram[1].'

He was probably good natured, and indolent except in the pursuit of poetry. This he evidently studied with ardour, perseverance, and the delight that accompanies success. If the character of a poet is to be gathered from his writings, which Catullus denies, we must pronounce Ovid to have been artificial and licentious. But that he was a poet of great genius no one doubts. We look, however, and usually in vain, for that one quality without which no poet reaches the summit of Parnassus, power. Beauty, facility in such a degree as has never been surpassed, ingenuity, all these are here; but the artificial nature of his subjects and his versification usually precludes the impression of real power.

Most of Ovid's poems are written in the elegiac distich, a metre which Catullus was the first to introduce in Roman dress from Greek models. In Catullus' treatment of this metre the freedom of the Greek versification is preserved, but the licence of elision is carried to excess, as may be gathered from the pentameter—

'Quam modo qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit.'

This and other characteristics of Catullus' style in elegiac metre produce the effect of a rugged and tentative imitation.

Ovid, in fact, ignores Catullus as a writer of elegiacs, and places himself fourth in the list of these poets who have used the metre, the others, according to him, being Gallus, Tibullus, and Propertius.

Besides the poems mentioned in the sketch of Ovid's

[1] *Trist.* iv. 10. 38.

life, he wrote the *Heroides*, a series of imaginary epistles from mythological heroines to their faithless lovers. He also wrote the tragedy of *Medea*, which was considered by his contemporaries to be his greatest work; but it has not survived.

The chief characteristics of Ovid's poetry are the fertility of his imagination, his wonderful power of expression, and his ever-present facility. Of this last gift he says himself:

> 'Sponte sua carmen numeros veniebat ad aptos,
> Et quod temptabam dicere, versus erat[1].'

And, for an illustration of it, let us recall the line

> 'Siquis, qui, quid agam, forte requirat, erit[2].'

which we may compare with a mosaic or a fragment of tessellated pavement in its ingenious composition. But this extraordinary power of dealing with words and expressions often leads him to sacrifice strength to neatness, to mar a fine description by juggling with words. Thus in the present book of the *Metamorphoses*,

ll. 361–2: 'Namque ego, crede mihi, si te quoque pontus haberet,
Te sequerer, coniunx, et me quoque pontus haberet.'

ll. 586–7. 'Sed quam non invenit usquam,
Esse putat nusquam.'

ll. 325–6: 'Et superesse virum de tot modo milibus unum,
Et superesse videt de tot modo milibus unam.'

In these passages the love of repetition, with a slight variation, leads to an effect that is frigid; and in the last example, where the attention is held up by the

[1] *Trist.* IV. 10. 25. [2] *Trist.* I. 1. 18.

repetition till we arrive at the paltry variation of *unam* for *unum*, the result is absolutely ludicrous.

In the thirteenth book of the *Metamorphoses* we have a passage which may serve to illustrate another side of Ovid's character, his humour. It is a passage in which the Cyclops utters his passion for Galatea; and is a travesty of a love-song, where the Cyclops' passion shows itself to be greater than his command of literary form and expression. Another passage of Ovid's writings it would be unfair to omit in any estimation of his character and poetry. It is taken from the first book of the *Fasti*, and shows us the poet in a vein that is very rare with him, in fact almost unique. Let the lines speak for themselves:

'Felices animae, quibus haec cognoscere primis
  Inque domus superas scandere cura fuit!
Credibile est illos pariter vitiisque locisque
  Altius humanis exseruisse caput.
Non Venus et vinum sublimia pectora fregit,
  Officiumve fori, militiaeve labor;
Nec levis ambitio, perfusaque gloria fuco,
  Magnarumve fames sollicitavit opum.
Admovere oculis distantia sidera nostris,
  Aetheraque ingenio supposuere suo[1].'

'Oh blessed souls! to whom the wish was given
To learn these truths and climb up into heaven.
Above this life of man—we may believe—
Above man's sins, did such their head upheave.
Nor love nor wine their lofty soul dragged down,
Nor toil of war, nor business of the town;
Paltry ambition, glory's painted wing,
The lust of gold—ne'er did distraction bring;
But they brought down the stars to mortal eyes,
And made their mind the master of the skies.'

[1] *Fast.* i. 207.

In these lines it is as difficult to recognize the Ovid of the *Amores* as it is to understand how the Latin elegiac distich could be made to support with such success the majesty of the sentiment and the diction. It is, indeed, further evidence of Ovid's marvellous command of language and expression; and it leaves us with the regret that the pen which could trace such lines should not have bequeathed us more of a like sublimity.

III. The Metamorphoses.

All Latin Literature, with the exception of Satire, is imitated from or inspired by Greek models; and to this statement the *Metamorphoses* form no exception, but are believed to have been suggested by the Ἑτεροιούμενα of Nicander, who wrote about B.C. 150. Ovid is also under obligation to some of his Roman predecessors; and in a few passages, which will be pointed out in the notes, borrows directly from them,—Virgil, for instance, and Horace.

The poem, or rather, series of poems, consists of fifteen books, forming about one-third of Ovid's extant writings. It is composed in the hexameter metre, the metre appropriated to epic or heroic subjects. The name *Metamorphoses* means Transformations, and is employed because in many of the mythological tales here related the hero or heroine is changed into a flower, a tree, a beast, or placed as a constellation among the stars. Thus, in the first book, Daphne becomes the bay tree, Syrinx the reed, Io a heifer. In other books of the poem, ants become men, Lychas a rock, Ascalaphus an owl, and so forth. But frequently the story contains no transformation, as in the Rape of Proserpina, the death

of Pentheus at the hands of the Bacchae, and the death of Achilles.

Ovid, in fact, wanders at will through the world of legend, and selects any story that he chooses to embellish with his poetic fancy. And, therefore, we cannot expect to find a true artistic unity in the *Metamorphoses*. Here we touch upon the weak point of the poem. In every poetical composition the most important element is unity of subject. There must be a centre round which the less important characters and episodes may be grouped, and towards which they all may tend. But in the *Metamorphoses* we have a number of tales connected in some cases by the slightest tie, and each with its own special interest. It is true that the poem begins with the creation of the world, and ends with Rome, the deification of Julius Caesar, and the reign of Augustus; but the intervening episodes have no necessary connexion with the beginning or the end of the whole composition. The principle of artistic unity stands out clearly, to illustrate our meaning by a comparison, in Virgil's *Aeneid*, with which the *Metamorphoses* invite comparison by their compass, their metre, and their mythological character. In the *Aeneid* the poet's scheme is clear. It is to connect the Imperial House of Julius and Augustus with the ancient family of Aeneas and Iulus of Troy. Aeneas is the central figure, and the central motive is the idea of bringing him and his Trojans, through many difficulties, to the soil of Latium in Italy, there to be allied to a native Italian stock, the progenitors of the Romans. This is a real artistic unity of conception and treatment; but no such unity can be discovered in the *Metamorphoses*.

In spite, then, of the heroic metre, and in spite of the

prodigious length of the poem, we cannot regard the *Metamorphoses* in any light but that of a collection of episodes. Many of these episodes are of great beauty, as the tale of Baucis and Philemon in book viii., of Orpheus and Eurydice in book x., of Hyacinthus in the same book. And we find scattered through the poem descriptions of scenery which we cannot believe to be merely artificial, but which must have been drawn directly from nature, such, for instance, as the description of the bay in the story of Peleus and Thetis, book xi. 229. But when the characters speak for themselves we feel that the treatment of the subjects, after all, is artificial, and that the myths and their heroes could have had no reality for Ovid's readers. The declamations of Ajax and Ulysses in book xiii. are rhetorical exercises, and painfully remote from the atmosphere of the Iliad and Odyssey.

The fact, however, still remains that Ovid in the *Metamorphoses* has treasured up for readers of all time a great number of the myths of Hellas. He has ornamented these myths with his own poetical imagery; and, if in places we find him frigid or rhetorical, we are compensated by the number, variety, and beauty of the episodes which he gives us.

This poem was much read and studied in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In Mr. Lee's *Life of Shakespeare* we read: 'The influence of Ovid, especially the *Metamorphoses*, was apparent throughout Shakespeare's earliest literary work, both poetic and dramatic, and is discernible in *The Tempest*, his latest play. In the Bodleian there is a copy of the Aldine edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* (1502), and on the title is the signature "W^{m} Sh^{e}," which experts have declared—not quite con-

clusively—to be a genuine autograph of the poet.' In the same passage, Mr. Lee tells us that some seven editions of an English version of the *Metamorphoses* by Arthur Golding were issued between 1565 and 1597. And in Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* the influence of Ovid's rendering of the story in the *Metamorphoses* is apparent in many of the details.

The Italian poets Tasso and Ariosto, Spenser and Milton among the English, were alike indebted to Ovid and particularly to the *Metamorphoses.* In Milton especially we can see the strong impression that the poem has left: over and over again his allusions to ancient mythology and geography recall Ovid: in the mention of the river Ladon, for instance, in the *Arcades*, the exact epithet used by Ovid, 'sandy,' reappears in Milton's poem. Besides the translation mentioned above, George Sandys' translation appeared in 1626, and in 1717 a version by Dryden and others.

The first book of the *Metamorphoses* opens with an account of the Creation, ll. 1–88. To this succeeds the Four Ages, ll. 89–162. The wickedness of mankind gives occasion for the tale of the wicked king of Arcadia, Lycaon, ll. 163–252. Next comes the Flood, ll. 253–312, with its sequel, the story of Deucalion and Pyrrha, ll. 313–415. The renewal of the animal world follows, ll. 416–451, and then the episode of Apollo and Daphne, ll. 452–567, of Jupiter and Io, ll. 568–750; within which is set that of Pan and Syrinx, ll. 689–712. The rest of the book begins the story of Phaëthon, which extends into Book II.

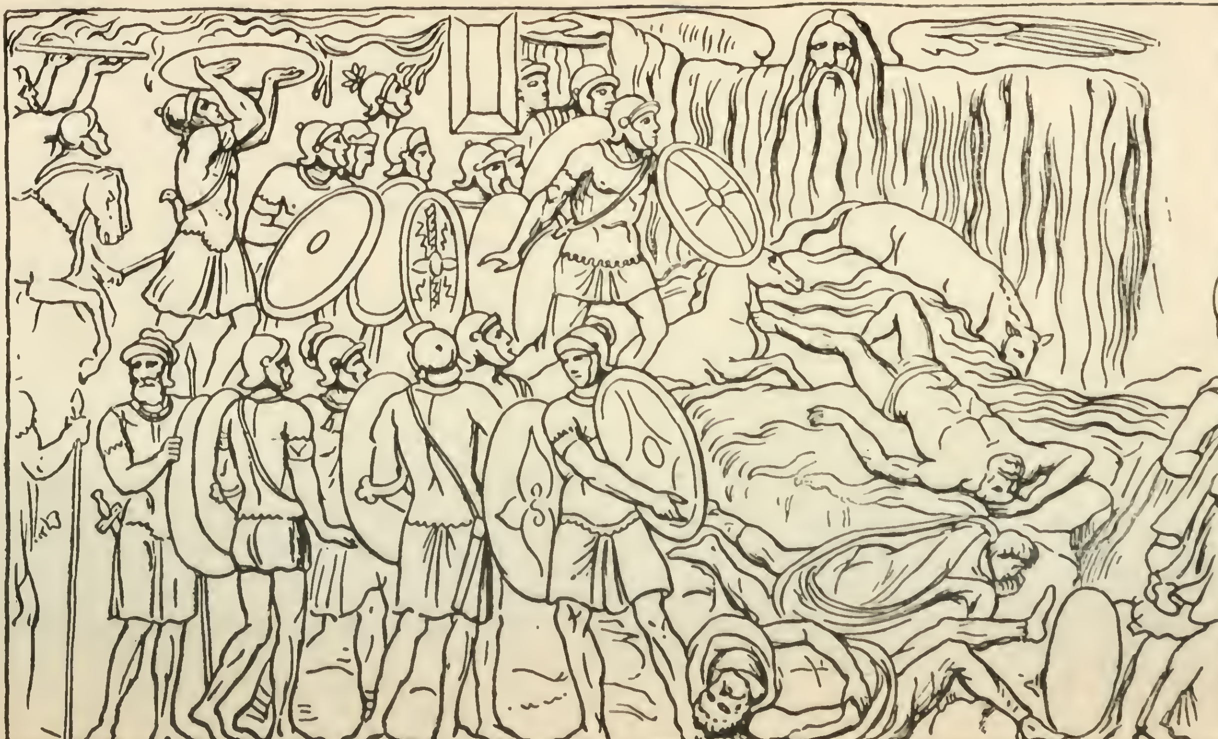
In *Tristia*, i. 7, Ovid tells us that at the time of his exile the *Metamorphoses*,

'Carmina mutatas hominum dicentia formas,'

were incomplete, and that he threw the poem upon the

fire, with other compositions; but that copies had been made, from which, though incomplete, it was afterwards edited. He begs, therefore, that the six lines given below should be prefixed to the poem.

Orba parente suo quicumque volumina tangis,
  his saltem vestra detur in urbe locus.
quoque magis faveas, haec non sunt edita ab ipso,
  sed quasi de domini funere rapta sui.
quicquid in his igitur vitii rude carmen habebit,
  emendaturus, si licuisset, eram.



Representation of a Flood.

[See ll. 253–312.



Boreas. From the Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes.

P. OVIDII NASONIS METAMORPHOSEON

LIBER PRIMUS

ll. 1–88. *The Creation.*

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
corpora; di, coeptis (nam vos mutastis et illas)
adspirate meis primaque ab origine mundi
ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.
  Ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum
unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe,
quem dixere chaos; rudis indigestaque moles
nec quicquam nisi pondus iners congestaque eodem
non bene iunctarum discordia semina rerum.

nullus adhuc mundo praebebat lumina Titan,
nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phoebe,
nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus
ponderibus librata suis, nec bracchia longo
margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite ;
utque erat et tellus illic et pontus et aër,
sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,



The Sun-God.

lucis egens aër : nulli sua forma manebat,
obstabatque aliis aliud, quia corpore in uno
frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis,
mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.
  Hanc deus et melior litem natura diremit.
nam caelo terras et terris abscidit undas
et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre caelum.

quae postquam evolvit caecoque exemit acervo,
dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit.
ignea convexi vis et sine pondere caeli
emicuit summaque locum sibi fecit in arce;
proximus est aër illi levitate locoque;
densior his tellus elementaque grandia traxit
et pressa est gravitate sua; circumfluus umor



The Moon-Goddess.

extima possedit solidumque coërcuit orbem.
  Sic ubi dispositam quisquis fuit ille deorum
congeriem secuit sectamque in membra redegit,
principio terram, ne non aequalis ab omni
parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis.
tum freta diffudit rapidisque tumescere ventis
iussit et ambitae circumdare litora terrae.

addidit et fontes et stagna inmensa lacusque
fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis,
quae, diversa locis, partim sorbentur ab ipsa,
in mare perveniunt partim campoque recepta
liberioris aquae pro ripis litora pulsant.
iussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles,
fronde tegi silvas, lapidosos surgere montes.
utque duae dextra caelum totidemque sinistra
parte secant zonae, quinta est ardentior illis,
sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
cura dei, totidemque plagae tellure premuntur.
quarum quae media est, non est habitabilis aestu;
nix tegit alta duas; totidem inter utrumque locavit
temperiemque dedit mixta cum frigore flamma.
imminet his aër: qui, quanto est pondere terrae
pondus aquae levius, tanto est onerosior igni.
illic et nebulas, illic consistere nubes
iussit et humanas motura tonitrua mentes
et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.
his quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum
aëra permisit; vix nunc obsistitur illis,
cum sua quisque regant diverso flamina tractu,
quin lanient mundum: tanta est discordia fratrum.
eurus ad auroram Nabataeaque regna recessit
Persidaque et radiis iuga subdita matutinis;
vesper et occiduo quae litora sole tepescunt
proxima sunt zephyro; Scythiam septemque trionem
horrifer invasit boreas; contraria tellus
nubibus adsiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro.
et li· super imposuit liquidum et gravitate carentem

aethera nec quicquam terrenae faecis habentem.
vix ita limitibus dissaepserat omnia certis,
cum, quae pressa diu massa latuere sub illa
sidera coeperunt toto effervescere caelo.
neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba,
astra tenent caeleste solum formaeque deorum,
cesserunt nitidis habitandae piscibus undae,
terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër.
  Sanctius his animal mentisque capacius altae
deerat adhuc et quod dominari in cetera posset.
natus homo est, sive hunc divino semine fecit
ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo,
sive recens tellus seductaque nuper ab alto
aethere cognati retinebat semina caeli;
quam satus Iapeto, mixtam fluvialibus undis,
finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum,
pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram,
os homini sublime dedit caelumque tueri
iussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.
sic, modo quae fuerat rudis et sine imagine, tellus
induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

ll. 89–162. *The Four Ages. The Giants.*

  Aurea prima sata est aetas, quae vindice nullo,
sponte sua, sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.
poena metusque aberant, nec verba minacia fixo
aere legebantur, nec supplex turba timebat
iudicis ora sui, sed erant sine iudice tuti.
nondum caesa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,

montibus in liquidas pinus descenderat undas,
nullaque mortales praeter sua litora norant.
nondum praecipites cingebant oppida fossae:
non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi,
non galeae, non ensis erant: sine militis usu
mollia securae peragebant otia gentes.



Cornu aeris flexi.

ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta nec ullis
saucia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus,
contentique cibis nullo cogente creatis
arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant
cornaque et in duris haerentia mora rubetis
et quae deciderant patula Iovis arbore glandes.
ver erat aeternum, placidique tepentibus auris
mulcebant zephyri natos sine semine flores.
mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat,

nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis;
flumina iam lactis, iam flumina nectaris ibant,
flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

Postquam, Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso,
sub Iove mundus erat, subiit argentea proles,
auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere.
Iuppiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris
perque hiemes aestusque et inaequales autumnos
et breve ver spatiis exegit quattuor annum.
tum primum siccis aër fervoribus ustus
canduit, et ventis glacies adstricta pependit;
tum primum subiere domus (domus antra fuerunt
et densi frutices et vinctae cortice virgae);
semina tum primum longis Cerealia sulcis
obruta sunt, pressique iugo gemuere iuvenci.

Tertia post illam successit aënea proles,
saevior ingeniis et ad horrida promptior arma,
non scelerata tamen. de duro est ultima ferro.
protinus inrupit venae peioris in aevum
omne nefas: fugere pudor verumque fidesque,
in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique
insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.
vela dabant ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos
navita; quaeque diu steterant in montibus altis,
fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinae,
communemque prius ceu lumina solis et auras
cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor.
nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives
poscebatur humus, sed itum est in viscera terrae,
quasque recondiderat Stygiisque admoverat umbris,

effodiuntur opes, inritamenta malorum.
iamque nocens ferrum ferroque nocentius aurum
prodierat; prodit bellum, quod pugnat utroque
sanguineaque manu crepitantia concutit arma.
vivitur ex rapto; non hospes ab hospite tutus,
non socer a genero; fratrum quoque gratia rara est;
imminet exitio vir coniugis, illa mariti;



JUPITER OVERTHROWING THE GIANTS

lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae;
filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos;
victa iacet pietas, et virgo caede madentes
ultima caelestum terras Astraea reliquit.

Neve foret terris securior arduus aether,
adfectasse ferunt regnum caeleste gigantas
altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes.
tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum
fulmine et excussit subiectae Pelion Ossae.

obruta mole sua cum corpora dira iacerent,
perfusam multo natorum sanguine Terram
inmaduisse ferunt calidumque animasse cruorem,
et, ne nulla suae stirpis monimenta manerent,
in faciem vertisse hominum. sed et illa propago
contemptrix superum saevaeque avidissima caedis
et violenta fuit: scires e sanguine natos.



Faun.

ll. 163–252. *Lycaon.*

Quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce,
ingemit et, facto nondum vulgata recenti,
foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae



Assembly of the Gods.

ingentes animo et dignas Iove concipit iras
conciliumque vocat: tenuit mora nulla vocatos.
est via sublimis, caelo manifesta sereno:
lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.
hac iter est superis ad magni tecta Tonantis
regalemque domum. dextra laevaque deorum
atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis,
plebs habitat diversa locis; a fronte potentes
caelicolae clarique suos posuere penates.
hic locus est, quem, si verbis audacia detur,
haud timeam magni dixisse Palatia caeli.
ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu,
celsior ipse loco sceptroque innixus eburno
terrificam capitis concussit terque quaterque
caesariem, cum qua terram, mare, sidera movit.
talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit:
‘non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa
tempestate fui, qua centum quisque parabat
inicere anguipedum captivo bracchia caelo.
nam quamquam ferus hostis erat, tamen illud ab uno
corpore et ex una pendebat origine bellum.
nunc mihi qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem



ASSEMBLY OF THE GODS

perdendum est mortale genus. per flumina iuro
infera, sub terra Stygio labentia luco,
cuncta prius temptata; sed inmedicabile vulnus
ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur.
sunt mihi semidei, sunt rustica numina nymphae
faunique satyrique et monticolae silvani:
quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore,
quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus.
an satis, o superi, tutos fore creditis illos,
cum mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeoque regoque,
struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon?'
confremuere omnes studiisque ardentibus ausum
talia deposcunt. sic, cum manus inpia saevit
sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen,
attonitum tanto subitae terrore ruinae
humanum genus est totusque perhorruit orbis:
nec tibi grata minus pietas, Auguste, tuorum
quam fuit illa Iovi. qui postquam voce manuque
murmura conpressit, tenuere silentia cuncti.
substitit ut clamor, pressus gravitate regentis,
Iuppiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rupit:
'ille quidem poenas (curam hanc dimittite) solvit:

quod tamen admissum, quae sit vindicta, docebo.
contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures;
quam cupiens falsam summo delabor Olympo
et deus humana lustro sub imagine terras.
longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum,
enumerare; minor fuit ipsa infamia vero.
Maenala transieram, latebris horrenda ferarum,
et cum Cyllene gelidi pineta Lycaei.
Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni
ingredior, traherent cum sera crepuscula noctem.
signa dedi venisse deum, vulgusque precari
coeperat. inridet primo pia vota Lycaon;
mox ait: 'experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto,
an sit mortalis; nec erit dubitabile verum.'
nocte gravem somno necopina perdere morte
me parat; haec illi placet experientia veri.
nec contentus eo est: missi de gente Molossa
obsidis unius iugulum mucrone resolvit
atque ita semineces partim ferventibus artus
mollit aquis, partim subiecto torruit igni.
quos simul inposuit mensis, ego vindice flamma
in domino dignos everti tecta penates.
territus ipse fugit nactusque silentia ruris
exululat frustraque loqui conatur: ab ipso
colligit os rabiem, solitaeque cupidine caedis
vertitur in pecudes et nunc quoque sanguine gaudet.
in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti:
fit lupus et veteris servat vestigia formae.
canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultus,
idem oculi lucent, eadem feritatis imago.

occidit una domus. sed non domus una perire
digna fuit: qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinys;
in facinus iurasse putes. dent ocius omnes
quas meruere pati (sic stat sententia) poenas.'
dicta Iovis pars voce probant stimulosque frementi
adiciunt, alii partes adsensibus inplent.
est tamen humani generis iactura dolori
omnibus, et quae sit terrae mortalibus orbae
forma futura rogant, quis sit laturus in aras
tura, ferisne paret populandas tradere terras.
talia quaerentes (sibi enim fore cetera curae)
rex superum trepidare vetat subolemque priori
dissimilem populo promittit origine mira.

ll. 253-312. *The Flood.*

Iamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras.
sed timuit, ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus aether
conciperet flammas, longusque ardesceret axis;
esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, adfore tempus,
quo mare, quo tellus correptaque regia caeli
ardeat et mundi moles operosa laboret.
tela reponuntur manibus fabricata cyclopum;
poena placet diversa, genus mortale sub undis
perdere et ex omni nimbos demittere caelo.
protinus Aeoliis aquilonem claudit in antris
et quaecumque fugant inductas flamina nubes
emittitque notum. madidis notus evolat alis,
terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum;
barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis,

fronte sedent nebulae, rorant pennaeque sinusque.
utque manu late pendentia nubila pressit,
fit fragor: hinc densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi.
nuntia Iunonis varios induta colores
concipit Iris aquas alimentaque nubibus adfert.
sternuntur segetes et deplorata colonis



Iris.

vota iacent, longique perit labor inritus anni.
nec caelo contenta suo est Iovis ira, sed illum
caeruleus frater iuvat auxiliaribus undis.
convocat hic amnes. qui postquam tecta tyranni
intravere sui, 'non est hortamine longo

nunc' ait 'utendum. vires effundite vestras
(sic opus est); aperite domos ac mole remota
fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas.'
iusserat; hi redeunt ac fontibus ora relaxant
et defrenato volvuntur in aequora cursu.
ipse tridente suo terram percussit; at illa
intremuit motuque vias patefecit aquarum.
exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos
cumque satis arbusta simul pecudesque virosque
tectaque cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.
si qua domus mansit potuitque resistere tanto
indeiecta malo, culmen tamen altior huius
unda tegit, pressaeque latent sub gurgite turres.
iamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant;
omnia pontus erant; deerant quoque littora ponto.
occupat hic collem, cumba sedet alter adunca
et ducit remos illic ubi nuper ararat,
ille supra segetes aut mersae culmina villae
navigat, hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.
figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato,
aut subiecta terunt curvae vineta carinae;
et, modo qua graciles gramen carpsere capellae,
nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocae.
mirantur sub aqua lucos urbesque domosque
Nereïdes, silvasque tenent delphines et altis
incursant ramis agitataque robora pulsant.
nat lupus inter oves, fulvos vehit unda leones,
unda vehit tigres, nec vires fulminis apro,
crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo.
quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur,

in mare lassatis volucris vaga decidit alis.
obruerat tumulos inmensa licentia ponti,
pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus.
maxima pars unda rapitur; quibus unda pepercit,
illos longa domant inopi ieiunia victu.

ll. 313–415. *Deucalion and Pyrrha.*

Separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis,
terra ferax, dum terra fuit, sed tempore in illo
pars maris et latus subitarum campus aquarum.
mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,
nomine Parnasus, superantque cacumina nubes.
hic ubi Deucalion (nam cetera texerat aequor)
cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhaesit,
Corycidas nymphas et numina montis adorant
fatidicamque Themin, quae tunc oracla tenebat.
non illo melior quisquam nec amantior aequi
vir fuit aut illa metuentior ulla deorum.
Iuppiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem
et superesse virum de tot modo milibus unum,
et superesse videt de tot modo milibus unam,
innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos,
nubila disiecit nimbisque aquilone remotis
et caelo terras ostendit et aethera terris.
nec maris ira manet, positoque tricuspide telo
mulcet aquas rector pelagi supraque profundum
exstantem atque umeros innato murice tectum
caeruleum Tritona vocat conchaeque sonanti
inspirare iubet fluctusque et flumina signo

iam revocare dato. cava bucina sumitur illi,
tortilis, in latum quae turbine crescit ab imo,
bucina, quae medio concepit ubi aëra ponto,
litora voce replet sub utroque iacentia Phoebo.
tum quoque, ut ora dei madida rorantia barba
contigit et cecinit iussos inflata receptus,
omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis,



Triton.

et quibus est undis audita, coërcuit omnes.
flumina subsidunt collesque exire videntur:
iam mare litus habet, plenos capit alveus amnes,
surgit humus, crescunt loca decrescentibus undis.
postque diem longam nudata cacumina silvae
ostendunt limumque tenent in fronde relictum.

redditus orbis erat. quem postquam vidit inanem
et desolatas agere alta silentia terras,
Deucalion lacrimis ita Pyrrham adfatur obortis:
'o soror, o coniunx, o femina sola superstes,
quam commune mihi genus et patruelis origo.
deinde torus iunxit, nunc ipsa pericula iungunt.
terrarum, quascumque vident occasus et ortus,
nos duo turba sumus; possedit cetera pontus.
haec quoque adhuc vitae non est fiducia nostrae
certa satis; terrent etiam nunc nubila mentem.
quis tibi, si sine me fatis erepta fuisses,
nunc animus, miseranda, foret? quo sola timorem
ferre modo posses? quo consolante doleres?
namque ego (crede mihi), si te quoque pontus haberet,
te sequerer, coniunx, et me quoque pontus haberet.
o utinam possem populos reparare paternis
artibus atque animas formatae infundere terrae!
nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus
(sic visum superis) hominumque exempla manemus.'
dixerat, et flebant. placuit caeleste precari
numen et auxilium per sacras quaerere sortes.
nulla mora est: adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas.
ut nondum liquidas, sic iam vada nota secantes.
inde ubi libatos inroravere liquores
vestibus et capiti, flectunt vestigia sanctae
ad delubra deae, quorum fastigia turpi
pallebant musco stabantque sine ignibus arae.
ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque
pronus humi gelidoque pavens dedit oscula saxo.

atque ita 'si precibus' dixerunt 'numina iustis
victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum.
dic, Themi, qua generis damnum reparabile nostri
arte sit, et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus.'
mota dea est sortemque dedit: 'discedite templo
et velate caput cinctasque resolvite vestes
ossaque post tergum magnae iactate parentis.'
obstipuere diu, rumpitque silentia voce
Pyrrha prior iussisque deae parere recusat,
detque sibi veniam pavido rogat ore, pavetque
laedere iactatis maternas ossibus umbras.
interea repetunt caecis obscura latebris
verba datae sortis secum inter seque volutant.
inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis
mulcet et 'aut fallax' ait 'est sollertia nobis,
aut pia sunt nullumque nefas oracula suadent.
magna parens terra est, lapides in corpore terrae
ossa reor dici; iacere hos post terga iubemur.'
coniugis augurio quamquam Titania mota est,
spes tamen in dubio est: adeo caelestibus ambo
diffidunt monitis. sed quid temptare nocebit?
discedunt velantque caput tunicasque recingunt
et iussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.
saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas?)
ponere duritiem coepere suumque rigorem
mollirique mora mollitaque ducere formam.
mox ubi creverunt naturaque mitior illis
contigit, ut quaedam, sic non manifesta videri
forma potest hominis, sed, uti de marmore coepta,
non exacta satis rudibusque simillima signis.

quae tamen ex illis aliquo pars umida suco
et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum;
quod solidum est flectique nequit, mutatur in ossa;
quae modo vena fuit, sub eodem nomine mansit;
inque brevi spatio superorum numine saxa
missa viri manibus faciem traxere virorum
et de femineo reparata est femina iactu.
inde genus durum sumus experiensque laborum
et documenta damus, qua simus origine nati.

ll. 416–451. *Renewal of the Animal World.*

Cetera diversis tellus animalia formis
sponte sua peperit, postquam vetus umor ab igne
percaluit solis, caenumque udaeque paludes
intumuere aestu, fecundaque semina rerum
vivaci nutrita solo, ceu matris in alvo,
creverunt faciemque aliquam cepere morando,
sic ubi deseruit madidos septemfluus agros
Nilus et antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo,
aetherioque recens exarsit sidere limus,
plurima cultores versis animalia glaebis
inveniunt, et in his quaedam modo coepta sub ipsum
nascendi spatium, quaedam inperfecta suisque
trunca vident numeris, et eodem in corpore saepe
altera pars vivit, rudis est pars altera tellus.
quippe ubi temperiem sumpsere umorque calorque,
concipiunt, et ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus;
cumque sit ignis aquae pugnax, vapor umidus omnes

res creat, et discors concordia fetibus apta est.
ergo ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti
solibus aetheriis altoque recanduit aestu,
edidit innumeras species; partimque figuras
rettulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit.
illa quidem nollet, sed te quoque, maxime Python,
tum genuit, populisque novis, incognite serpens,
terror eras: tantum spatii de monte tenebas.
hunc deus arcitenens, et numquam talibus armis
ante nisi in dammis capreisque fugacibus usus,
mille gravem telis, exhausta paene pharetra,
perdidit effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.
neve operis famam posset delere vetustas,
instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos,
Pythia perdomitae serpentis nomine dictos.
his iuvenum quicumque manu pedibusve rotave
vicerat, aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem.
nondum laurus erat, longoque decentia crine
tempora cingebat de qualibet arbore Phoebus.

ll. 452–567. *Apollo and Daphne.*

Primus amor Phoebi Daphne Peneia, quem non
fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira.
Delius hunc nuper, victo serpente superbus,
viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo.
'quid' que 'tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?'
dixerat; 'ista decent umeros gestamina nostros,
qui dare certa ferae, dare vulnera possumus hosti,
qui modo pestifero tot iugera ventre prementem

stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagittis.
tu face nescio quos esto contentus amores
inritare tua, nec laudes adsere nostras.'
filius huic Veneris 'figat tuus omnia, Phoebe,
te meus arcus' ait; 'quantoque animalia cedunt
cuncta deo, tanto minor est tua gloria nostra.'
dixit et, eliso percussis aëre pennis,



Chariot Racing.

inpiger umbrosa Parnasi constitit arce
eque sagittifera prompsit duo tela pharetra
diversorum operum: fugat hoc, facit illud amorem.
quod facit, auratum est et cuspide fulget acuta:
quod fugat, obtusum est et habet sub harundine
plumbum.

hoc deus in nympha Peneïde fixit, at illo
laesit Apollineas traiecta per ossa medullas.
protinus alter amat, fugit altera nomen amantis,
silvarum tenebris captivarumque ferarum
exuviis gaudens innuptaeque aemula Phoebes.



Apollo.

vitta coërcebat positos sine lege capillos.
multi illam petiere; illa aversata petentes
inpatiens expersque viri nemorum avia lustrat
nec, quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia, curat.
saepe pater dixit: 'generum mihi, filia, debes,'

saepe pater dixit : 'debes mihi, nata, nepotes' ;
illa, velut crimen taedas exosa iugales,
pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore
inque patris blandis haerens cervice lacertis
'da mihi perpetua, genitor carissime,' dixit
'virginitate frui ; dedit hoc pater ante Dianae.'
ille quidem obsequitur, sed te decor iste quod optas
esse vetat, votoque tuo tua forma repugnat.
Phoebus amat visaeque cupit conubia Daphnes,
quodque cupit, sperat, suaque illum oracula fallunt.
utque leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis,
ut facibus saepes ardent, quas forte viator
vel nimis admovit vel iam sub luce reliquit,
sic deus in flammas abiit, sic pectore toto
uritur et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.
spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos
et 'quid, si comantur?' ait. videt igne micantes
sideribus similes oculos, videt oscula, quae non
est vidisse satis ; laudat digitosque manusque
bracchiaque et nudos media plus parte lacertos.
si qua latent, meliora putat. fugit ocior aura
illa levi neque ad haec revocantis verba resistit ;
'nympha, precor, Penëi, mane ! non insequor hostis ;
nympha, mane ! sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,
sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae,
hostes quaeque suos : amor est mihi causa sequendi.
me miserum ! ne prona cadas indignave laedi
crura notent sentes et sim tibi causa doloris.
aspera, qua properas, loca sunt : moderatius, oro,
curre fugamque inhibe : moderatius insequar ipse.

cui placeas, inquire tamen: non incola montis,
non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesque
horridus observo. nescis, temeraria, nescis
quem fugias, ideoque fugis. mihi Delphica tellus
et Claros et Tenedos Patareaque regia servit;
Iuppiter est genitor; per me quod eritque fuitque
estque patet; per me concordant carmina nervis.
certa quidem nostra est, nostra tamen una sagitta
certior, in vacuo quae vulnera pectore fecit.
inventum medicina meum est, opiferque per orbem
dicor, et herbarum subiecta potentia nobis;
ei mihi, quod nullis amor est sanabilis herbis,
nec prosunt domino, quae prosunt omnibus, artes!'
plura locuturum timido Peneïa cursu
fugit, cumque ipso verba inperfecta reliquit,
tum quoque visa decens. nudabant corpora venti,
obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes,
et levis inpulsos retro dabat aura capillos,
auctaque forma fuga est. sed enim non sustinet ultra
perdere blanditias iuvenis deus, utque movebat
ipse Amor, admisso sequitur vestigia passu.
ut canis in vacuo leporem cum Gallicus arvo
vidit, et hic praedam pedibus petit, ille salutem;
alter inhaesuro similis iam iamque tenere
sperat et extento stringit vestigia rostro,
alter in ambiguo est, an sit conprensus, et ipsis
morsibus eripitur tangentiaque ora relinquit:
sic deus et virgo est hic spe celer, illa timore.
qui tamen insequitur, pennis adiutus Amoris

ocior est requiemque negat tergoque fugacis
imminet et crinem sparsum cervicibus adflat.
viribus absumptis expalluit illa, citaeque
victa labore fugae, spectans Peneidas undas,
'fer, pater,' inquit 'opem, si flumina numen habetis!
qua nimium placui, mutando perde figuram!' 547
vix prece finita, torpor gravis occupat artus;



A Roman Triumph.

mollia cinguntur tenui praecordia libro,
in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia crescunt,
pes, modo tam velox, pigris radicibus haeret,
ora cacumen obit; remanet nitor unus in illa.
hanc quoque Phoebus amat positaque in stipite dextra
sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus.
complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis
oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum.

cui deus 'at quoniam coniunx mea non potes esse,
arbor eris certe' dixit 'mea. semper habebunt
te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae;
tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta triumphum
vox canet et visent longas Capitolia pompas;
postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos
ante fores stabis mediamque tuebere quercum;
utque meum intonsis caput est iuvenale capillis,
tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.'
finierat Paean; factis modo laurea ramis
adnuit utque caput visa est agitasse cacumen.

II. 568–750 *Jupiter and Io*

Est nemus Haemoniae, praerupta quod undique claudit
silva. vocant Tempe. per quae Peneos ab imo
effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis
deiectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos
nubila conducit summisque adspergine silvis
impluit et sonitu plus quam vicina fatigat.
haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni
amnis, in his, residens facto de cautibus antro,
undis iura dabat nymphisque colentibus undas.
conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primum,
nescia gratentur consolenturne parentem,
populifer Sperchios et inrequietus Enipeus
Apidanusque senex lenisque Amphrysos et Aeas;
moxque amnes alii, qui, qua tulit impetus illos,
in mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas.
Inachus unus abest imoque reconditus antro

fletibus auget aquas natamque miserrimus Io
luget ut amissam. nescit, vitane fruatur
an sit apud manes; sed quam non invenit usquam,
esse putat nusquam atque animo peiora veretur.
viderat a patrio redeuntem Iuppiter illam



HERMES (MERCURIUS), ARGUS, AND IO

flumine et 'o virgo Iove digna tuoque beatum
nescio quem factura toro, pete' dixerat 'umbras
istorum nemorum,' et nemorum monstraverat umbras.

'dum calet, et medio sol est altissimus orbe.
quodsi sola times latebras intrare ferarum,
praeside tuta deo nemorum secreta subibis,
nec de plebe deo, sed qui caelestia magna
sceptra manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.
ne fuge me!' fugiebat enim. iam pascua Lernae
consitaque arboribus Lyrcea reliquerat arva,
cum deus inducta latas caligine terras
occuluit tenuitque fugam rapuitque pudorem.
interea medios Iuno despexit in agros
et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres
sub nitido mirata die, non fluminis illas
esse, nec umenti sensit tellure remitti;
atque suus coniunx ubi sit circumspicit, ut quae
deprensi totiens iam nosset furta mariti.
quem postquam caelo non repperit, 'aut ego fallor
aut ego laedor' ait, delapsaque ab aethere summo
constitit in terris nebulasque recedere iussit.
coniugis adventum praesenserat inque nitentem
Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille iuvencam.
bos quoque formosa est. speciem Saturnia vaccae,
quamquam invita, probat nec non, et cuius et unde
quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia quaerit.
Iuppiter e terra genitam mentitur, ut auctor
desinat inquiri. petit hanc Saturnia munus.
quid faciat? crudele suos addicere amores,
non dare suspectum est. pudor est qui suadeat illinc,
hinc dissuadet amor. victus pudor esset amore;
sed leve si munus sociae generisque torique

vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri.
paelice donata non protinus exuit omnem
diva metum timuitque Iovem et fuit anxia furti,
donec Arestoridae servandam tradidit Argo.
centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat;
inde suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem,
cetera servabant atque in statione manebant.
constiterat quocumque modo, spectabat ad Io;
ante oculos Io, quamvis aversus, habebat.
luce sinit pasci; cum sol tellure sub alta est,
claudit et indigno circumdat vincula collo.
frondibus arboreis et amara pascitur herba
proque toro terrae non semper gramen habenti
incubat infelix limosaque flumina potat.
illa etiam supplex Argo cum bracchia vellet
tendere, non habuit, quae bracchia tenderet Argo,
et conata queri mugitus edidit ore
pertimuitque sonos propriaque exterrita voce est.
venit et ad ripas, ubi ludere saepe solebat,
Inachidas ripas; novaque ut conspexit in unda
cornua, pertimuit seque externata refugit.
naides ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse,
quae sit; at illa patrem sequitur sequiturque sorores
et patitur tangi seque admirantibus offert.
decerptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas;
illa manus lambit patriisque dat oscula palmis
nec retinet lacrimas et, si modo verba sequantur,
oret opem nomenque suum casusque loquatur.
littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere duxit,
corporis indicium mutati triste peregit.

'me miserum!' exclamat pater Inachus inque gementis
cornibus et niveae pendens cervice iuvencae
'me miserum!' ingeminat: 'tune es quaesita per omnes
nata mihi terras? tu non inventa reperta
luctus eras levior. retices nec mutua nostris
dicta refers, alto tantum suspiria ducis
pectore, quodque unum potes, ad mea verba remugis.
at tibi ego ignarus thalamos taedasque parabam,
spesque fuit generi mihi prima, secunda nepotum.
de grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus habendus.
nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores,
sed nocet esse deum, praeclusaque ianua leti
aeternum nostros luctus extendit in aevum.'
talia maerentem stellatus submovet Argus
ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam
abstrahit. inde procul montis sublime cacumen
occupat, unde sedens partes speculatur in omnes.

Nec superum rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultra
ferre potest natumque vocat, quem lucida partu
Pleïas enixa est, letoque det imperat Argum.
parva mora est alas pedibus virgamque potenti
somniferam sumpsisse manu tegumenque capillis.
haec ubi disposuit, patria Iove natus ab arce
desilit in terras. illic tegumenque removit
et posuit pennas, tantummodo virga retenta est.
hac agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas,
dum venit abductas, et structis cantat avenis.

voce nova captus custos Iunonius 'at tu,
quisquis es, hoc poteras mecum considere saxo'
Argus ait; 'neque enim pecori fecundior ullo
herba loco est, aptamque vides pastoribus umbram.'
sedit Atlantiades et euntem multa loquendo
detinuit sermone diem iunctisque canendo
vincere harundinibus servantia lumina temptat.
ille tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos
et, quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus,
parte tamen vigilat. quaerit quoque, namque reperta
fistula nuper erat, qua sit ratione reperta.

II. 689–712. *Pan and Syrinx.*

tum deus 'Arcadiae gelidis sub montibus' inquit
'inter hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas
naias una fuit: nymphae Syringa vocabant.
non semel et satyros eluserat illa sequentes,
et quoscumque deos umbrosave silva feraxve
rus habet. Ortygiam studiis ipsaque colebat
virginitate deam. ritu quoque cincta Dianae
falleret et credi posset Latonia, si non
corneus huic arcus, si non foret aureus illi.
sic quoque fallebat. redeuntem colle Lycaeo
Pan videt hanc pinuque caput praecinctus acuta
talia verba refert'—restabat verba referre,
et precibus spretis fugisse per avia nympham,
donec harenosi placidum Ladonis ad amnem
venerit. hic illam cursum impedientibus undis
ut se mutarent liquidas orasse sorores.

Panaque cum prensam sibi iam Syringa putaret,
corpore pro nymphae calamos tenuisse palustres,
dumque ibi suspirat, motos in harundine ventos
effecisse sonum tenuem similemque querenti.
arte nova vocisque deum dulcedine captum
'hoc mihi concilium tecum' dixisse 'manebit,'



Head of Pan.

atque ita disparibus calamis compagine cerae
inter se iunctis nomen tenuisse puellae.
talia dicturus vidit Cyllenius omnes
succubuisse oculos adopertaque lumina somno.
supprimit extemplo vocem firmatque soporem
languida permulcens medicata lumina virga.

nec mora, falcato nutantem vulnerat ense,
qua collo est confine caput, saxoque cruentum
deicit et maculat praeruptam sanguine rupem. 719
Arge, iaces, quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas



Hermes and Argus.

exstinctum est, centumque oculos nox occupat una.
excipit hos volucrisque suae Saturnia pennis
collocat et gemmis caudam stellantibus inplet.
protinus exarsit nec tempora distulit irae

horriferamque oculis animoque obiecit Erinyn
paelicis Argolicae stimulosque in pectore caecos
condidit et profugam per totum terruit orbem.
ultimus inmenso restabas, Nile, labori.
quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripae
procubuit genibus resupinoque ardua collo,
quos potuit solos, tollens ad sidera vultus
et gemitu et lacrimis et luctisono mugitu
cum Iove visa queri finemque orare malorum.
coniugis ille suae conplexus colla lacertis,
finiat ut poenas tandem, rogat 'in' que 'futurum
pone metus' inquit: 'numquam tibi causa doloris
haec erit,' et Stygias iubet hoc audire paludes.
ut lenita dea est, vultus capit illa priores
fitque quod ante fuit: fugiunt e corpore saetae,
cornua decrescunt, fit luminis artior orbis,
contrahitur rictus, redeunt umerique manusque,
ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur ungues;
de bove nil superest, formae nisi candor, in illa.
officioque pedum nymphe contenta duorum
erigitur metuitque loqui, ne more iuvencae
mugiat, et timide verba intermissa retemptat.
nunc dea linigera colitur celeberrima turba.

ll. 748 to end. *Phaëthon.*

Huic Epaphus magni genitus de semine tandem
creditur esse Iovis perque urbes iuncta parenti
templa tenet. fuit huic animis aequalis et annis
Sole satus Phaëthon. quem quondam magna loquentem

nec sibi cedentem Phoeboque parente superbum
non tulit Inachides 'matri' que ait 'omnia demens
credis et es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi.'
erubuit Phaëthon iramque pudore repressit
et tulit ad Clymenen Epaphi convicia matrem
'quo' que 'magis doleas, genetrix' ait, 'ille ego liber,
ille ferox tacui. pudet haec opprobria nobis
et dici potuisse et non potuisse refelli.
at tu, si modo sum caelesti stirpe creatus,
ede notam tanti generis meque adsere caelo.'
dixit et implicuit materno bracchia collo
perque suum Meropisque caput taedasque sororum
traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis.
ambiguum, Clymene, precibus Phaëthontis an ira
mota magis dicti sibi criminis, utraque caelo
bracchia porrexit spectansque ad lumina solis
'per iubar hoc' inquit 'radiis insigne coruscis,
nate, tibi iuro, quod nos auditque videtque,
hoc te, quem spectas, hoc te, qui temperat orbem,
Sole satum. si ficta loquor, neget ipse videndum
se mihi, sitque oculis lux ista novissima nostris.
nec longus patrios labor est tibi nosse penates.
unde oritur, domus est terrae contermina nostrae:
si modo fert animus, gradere et scitabere ab ipso.'
emicat extemplo laetus post talia matris
dicta suae Phaëthon et concipit aethera mente.
Aethiopasque suos positosque sub ignibus Indos
sidereis transit patriosque adit inpiger ortus.

NOTES

Line 1. **In nova . . . corpora**: construe with *mutatas*.

fert animus = *cupio*. *Fert* is transitive, but the object is omitted. See l. 775 *Si modo fert animus*.

2. **coeptis**. Ovid has a fondness for these plural forms. See ll. 113, 176 *Tartara*, *Palatia*.

mutastis: contraction for *mutavistis*; 'These changes too, as well as other things, proceed from you.'

4. **ad mea . . . tempora**. The fifteen books of the *Metamorphoses* close with the elevation of Caesar to the heavens.

6. **unus**, 'only one,' contrasted with the threefold division into earth, sea, and sky; cf. Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*, ii. 467:

> *Prima fuit rerum confusa sine ordine moles,*
> *Unaque erat facies sidera, terra, fretum.*

7. **dixere**. The poet says 'they called it,' but does not tell us who 'they' were.

8. **congesta** with *semina*. Dryden imitates the thought in his *Song for St. Cecilia's Day*:

> 'When Nature underneath a heap
> Of jarring atoms lay.'

eodem: adverb, 'in the same place.'

10. **Titan**: i.e. the Sun-God, Hēlios, afterwards identified with Phoebus Apollo. He is called Titan as being son of Hyperīon, one of the twelve Titans. Similarly Pyrrha, in l. 395, is called Titania, because she was descended from a Titan, Iapetus. See Milton, *Par. Lost*, i. 510:

> 'Titan, Heaven's first-born,
> With his enormous brood.'

11. **Phoebe**: i.e. the Moon-Goddess. The Greeks called her Selēne, sister of Helios. But when Helios was identified with Apollo, Selene was identified with Apollo's sister Phoebe, or Artemis, as in l. 476 *innuptae . . . Phoebes*.

12, 13. The earth is here represented as a mass, circular probably, but not necessarily a globe, supported by the air, which has a certain substance, *spisso aere*, l. 23, and finding its position (*librata*) by the weight of its parts (*ponderibus*). It must, however, be remembered that Ovid gives us a poetic picture, and does not seriously attempt to solve the problem of the universe, as Lucretius did, who was a philosopher as well as a poet.

13. **longo margine**, 'around or along the coast.' Dryden translates: 'Nor Seas about the shores their arms had thrown.' This line 14 ends with two spondees, — — | — —, instead of the usual dactyl and spondee, — ⏑ ⏑ | — —. It is not uncommon with proper names. Other instances are ll. 62, 117, 193:

— — — —
Persidaque et radiis iuga subdita matutinis.

— — — —
Perque hiemes aestusque et inaequalis autumnos.

— — — —
Faunique satyrique et monticolae silvani.

14. **Amphitrite**: i. e. the Sea. This poetical use is called Prosopopoeia, Personification. This goddess was wife of Poseidon, god of the sea. So Nereus stands for the sea, l. 187 *qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem.*

15, 16. **ut . . . sic**, 'although . . . yet.' *Ut* is concessive. So in l. 370 *ut nondum liquidas, sic iam vada nota secabant.* Also l. 404.

pontus: i. e. the element of water.

17. **sua**, 'of its own,' or 'distinctive.' See l. 401 *suumque rigorem.* Refer to *saxa*, which is the real subject of the clause. So in l. 491 *suaque illum oracula fallunt.*

19. **calidis**: dat. of the opponent: *pugno* can also be constructed with *cum* and the abl., as in l. 20. In l. 432 *pugnax* is constructed with a dative.

20. **sine pondere**, 'against things without weight'; *ea quae sine pondere erant*. The phrase takes the place of an adjective corresponding to *habentia pondus*. So in l. 26 *sine pondere* corresponds to the adj. *levis*. And in l. 87 *rudis et sine imagine tellus*.

21. **deus et melior . . . natura**. Two persons are not intended here; *et* explains rather than adds. The poet speaks vaguely, as in l. 32 *quisquis fuit ille deorum* and in l. 79 *ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo*. See l. 170 *tecta Tonantis Regalemque domum*.

22. See the account of the Creation in Genesis, i. 6–9.

And for the preceding description of Chaos, Milton, *Par. Lost*, ii. 894:

> 'Eldest Night
> And Chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
> Eternal anarchy.'

23. **caelum** corresponds to that which we call 'space' or 'ether,' *aër* to our 'air' or 'atmosphere.'

24. **quae**: i.e. these four parts of the universe, Ether, Air, Earth, Water.

25. **locis**: abl. of respect. Though parted in situation, they were united in harmony. So *diversa locis*, l. 173.

26. **sine pondere** qualifies *vis* as *ignea* does. So in l. 595 *de plebe deo*.

27. **arce**. Most Greek and Roman towns had a high point, Acropolis or Arx, the most inaccessible position: hence the topmost point of anything. See l. 163 *summa vidit Saturnius arce*; and l. 467 *Parnasi constitit arce*.

29. **que**, 'not only.'

30. **pressa** = *depressa*.

31. **extima**: the MSS. have *ultima*.

possedit: from *possido*. The idea of Ocean encompassing all the land as an outer circle is found in Homer, who makes Hephaestus engrave the 'Ocean River' as the outer rim of the shield of Achilles; *Iliad* xviii. 607.

32. **sic** with *dispositam*. *Dispositam secuit* = *disposuit et secuit*. Notice the poetical effect of *sectam* following *secuit*. So *domui domitamque reduxi*, *Met.* ix. 74. And l. 402 *mollirique mora mollitaque ducere formam*.

35. **in**: placed after its case *speciem*. The placing of the word before its preposition is called Anastrophe, or throwing back. This is not felt to be awkward, because *orbis* follows which depends on *speciem*.

37. **circumdare** here takes the acc. of that which is surrounded. Sometimes it takes the acc. of that which is put round the object, the latter being then in the dative.

38. **et**, 'also.'

40. **ab ipsa**: i.e. *terra*. The rivers run some distance and then disappear in the ground. This takes place especially in limestone districts, e.g. in Tirol, and parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Most of the rivers of Arcadia in central Peloponnesus do not reach the sea.

41, 42. **campo . . . liberioris aquae**, 'the plain of freer water,' means 'the open sea.'

43. **et**: as in l. 38.

extendi has a middle force, 'spread themselves out.' Notice the absence of conjunctions in this and the next line. The grammatical term for this is Asyndeton, i.e. 'not tied together,' and see l. 180 *cum qua terram, mare, sidera movit.*

44. **fronde:** collective use; see l. 99 *sine militis usu.*

45–51. The heaven is imagined as rising like a dome over the earth, separated into five parallel bands (*zonae*) thus;—cold, temperate, hot, temperate, cold. These, apparently, are considered to be the causes of the terrestrial temperatures, which correspond in position to the celestial zones. Ovid either knows or surmises the existence of the south temperate and antarctic regions.

45. **ut . . . sic:** *ut* here does not mean 'although,' as in l. 15.

46. Conjunction again omitted before *quinta.*

47. **onus inclusum:** i.e. the earth shut in by the vault of heaven.

48. **cura dei:** a periphrasis or roundabout way of saying 'God in his forethought.' Compare Milton's expression, 'Where the might of Gabriel fought.'—*Par. Lost*, vi. 355; see l. 274 *ira Iovis.*

premuntur merely means 'lie underneath,' without much notion of pressure. See l. 459 *iugera ventre prementem.*

50. **inter utrumque** is an adverbial phrase, 'between.'

locavit: the subject is *cura dei.*

51. **temperiem** is used again in l. 430.

mixta, &c., 'by the mingling of heat and cold.'

52. **his:** i.e. the terrestrial surfaces. 'The air is just so much heavier than fire (i.e. the celestial sphere) as the weight of water is lighter than that of earth.' The best MSS. read *pondere aquae levior* in l. 53. Then place a comma at *terrae*, and translate 'which is just so much heavier than fire, as it is lighter than the weight of earth (and) the weight of water.'

56. Notice the alliteration or employment of several words beginning with the same letter. So in l. 299 *graciles gramen carpere capellae.* It is characteristic of our earliest English poetry. Thus, the opening lines of *Piers the Plowman*, by William Langland, about A. D. 1360:

'In a somer seson · whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes · as I a shepe were . . .'

The line expresses the phenomenon of a storm preceded by a gusty wind and followed by a fall of temperature. See l. 268, note.

cum fulminibus means 'both thunderstorms and cold.' See ll. 217, 526.

57. **quoque** not to be taken with *his*, but qualifying the whole sentence: 'moreover.'

habendum . . . permisit, 'gave not the air to be occupied,' i.e. 'for the occupation of.'

58. **nunc**, 'even now,' 'as it is.'

59. **cum . . . regant**, 'though controlling each his own blasts'; *cum*, concessive.

60. **quin lanient**: construct with *obsistitur* above. Dryden thus:

'Bound as they are, and circumscrib'd in place,
They rend the world, resistless, as they pass.'

61. **eurus**: E., or S.E. according to Aristotle.

62. **iuga**, &c., i.e. the mountains of N. W. India. So 'The nice Morn on the Indian steep.'—Milton, *Comus*.

63. **vesper**: the West. This use of the word is poetic and rare. Notice that *litora* follows *et* in construction, and is attracted to the clause of its relative. So l. 636 *non habuit, quae bracchia tenderet*.

64. **septemque trionem**: the seven stars forming Ursa Major, the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain. Then, as this constellation is always visible in our hemisphere, circling round the pole star, it means simply the North. The poets separate the word *septentrio* into its two original parts to suit their metre.

66. **ab**, 'owing to,' 'by the agency of.' See note, l. 417; and l. 254.

austro: also called *Notus*. See l. 264 *madidis Notus evolat alis*, where it brings the Flood. Both words are of Greek origin.

67. **haec super.** So l. 706 *corpore pro*. Anastrophe.

68. **faecis.** See l. 254, where *aether* is termed *sacer*.

70. **massa**: i.e. Chaos

71. **effervescere**: inceptive verb, implying beginning and continuing. So above *tepescunt, madescit*.

72. **suis**, 'of their own'; see l. 17.

animantibus: the stars were considered to be living beings, many of them demigods or heroes.

74. **cesserunt**, 'came to the share of,' 'fell to the lot of.'

75. **agitabilis.** This word suggests the flapping of the birds' wings upon the air.

76. **sanctius.** See below, l. 81 *semina caeli*. The ancients believed that man partook in some degree of God's nature. St. Paul, Acts xvii. 28, quotes Aratus to the Athenians:

'as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring.'

capacius, Siebelis points out, is comparative because *sanctius* is comparative: it is not required by the sense.

77. **dēĕrat** becomes in scansion *dērat*, as in l. 292.

quod . . . posset: consecutive subjunctive; 'of such a nature as to be able . . .'

80. **seducta . . . ab . . . aethere.** See l. 22 *caelo terras . . . abscidit*. In Chaos both had been mixed together.

82. **quam**: i. e. earth. Prometheus also stole fire from heaven for mankind, and was punished by being chained to a rock in Mount Caucasus, where an eagle preyed upon his vitals. See l. 363:

o utinam possem populos reparare paternis
artibus.

satus Iapeto, 'he that was sprung from Iapetus,' i. e. Prometheus. Iapetus was a Titan: see l. 10.

83. **moderantum** for *moderantium*. The poets often contract these two syllables to suit their metres. So *caelestum*, l. 150.

84. **cum** expressing a contrast takes the subjunctive: 'whilst,' or 'though every other creature . . .' It is to be placed under the head of Concessive use.

87. **modo**, 'but now,' 'till lately.' On *sine imagine* see note on l. 20. The meaning is 'shapeless,' or 'formless.'

88. **ignotas**, 'fresh,' 'unknown before.' Dryden writes: 'And earth was metamorphos'd into Man.'

89. Hesiod, the earliest Greek poet except Homer, in his poem *Works and Days*, gives five ages: gold, silver, bronze, a fourth unnamed, and iron.

vindice nullo: ablative absolute; translate 'without any one to punish.'

90. **rectum**: adj. neuter, used substantivally. See ll. 129, 215.

91. **verba . . . aere.** Bronze tablets with lettering in relief. Printed notices are the modern substitute.

92. **supplex turba.** In a Roman court of justice it was usual to attempt to influence judge and jury by tears and other appeals to pity.

93. **sed erant**, &c., 'but people were safe without any one to punish (a wrong doer).'

94. **nondum** qualifies *descenderat* as well as *caesa*.

suis . . . montibus, 'its native hills.'

pinus, i. e. made into a ship.

96. The order is *nulla litora praeter sua*.

97. Such a repetition as this of *nondum*, and of the four words *non* in the next lines, is called Anaphora. So, in ll. 512, 513, three clauses succeed each other with *non*.

98. **directi . . . flexi**: genitives of quality; *aeris* belongs to both.

99. **militis**, 'soldiery.' Collective use. See l. 413 *et de femineo reparata est femina iactu*, and 44 above.

100. Siebelis notices the two adjectives at the beginning of the line, the two substantives at the end, and compares ll. 112, 147, 153. The stronger words are kept to the end.

101. **ipsa**: join with *tellus*.

immunis, 'without any need to render service.'

102. **per se**, 'of its own accord.'

103. **nullo cogente**: join with *contenti*; 'without any one's compulsion.'

104. **arbuteos**: adjective instead of genitive. So l. 413 *femineo . . . iactu*.

fetus means 'that which is produced,' animal or vegetable; here, of the berries of the arbutus, which are very like strawberries in appearance.

106. **Iovis arbore**, the oak. One of Jove's most famous temples was at Dodona in Epirus in an oak forest. Notice the appropriate epithet 'spreading.'

glandes. In the south of Europe a certain species of oak bears acorns fit for food when roasted to get rid of the bitter taste. Its botanical name is *Quercus cerris*, Turkey oak.

108. **zephyrus** is the west wind, frequently strong, not the 'zephyr' of our poets. Hence *placidi* is not an unnecessary epithet.

sine semine: i.e. without any one sowing the seed.

109. **mox**: not 'soon,' but 'in the next place,' or 'then.'

110. **nec renovatus**: i.e. *et non renovatus*.

cānebat, notice the quantity.

111. **iam**, like *mox* above, has no special sense of time here. We might translate 'here flowed streams of milk, there of nectar.' 'A land flowing with milk and honey,' Ex. iii. 8.

112. **ilice**: the evergreen oak: it can be seen in English gardens, and grows larger in Italy, where it is very common.

With this description of the Golden Age should be read Virgil's fourth Eclogue, ll. 18–40.

113. Saturnus was an ancient Italian god of sowing, or agriculture. The Roman poets made him into the father of Jupiter, and identified the two with the Greek Cronos

and Zeus. It was Zeus, according to Greek legend, who dethroned Cronos, and sent him down to Tartarus.

Tartara: plural, like *Maenala*, l. 216.

114. **subiit.** Examples of the lengthening of this syllable may be seen in *Met.* iv. 712 [illegible]; ii. 507 [illegible].

116. **contraxit.** See l. 107 *ver erat aeternum*.

117. **per**, 'by the succession of . . .'

inaequales, 'changeable,' i.e. in temperature. For the spondaic ending see note, l. 14.

118. **spatiis**: ablative of manner or description.

120. **ventis.** In England we usually experience frost with still weather: in Italy a wind from the Alps or Apennines would bring cold weather.

pependit: of icicles.

121. **domūs** (**domus**). Rapid change from plural to singular. The latter must be taken generically: 'Caves were the house.'

122. **vinctae cortice virgae**: a sort of wigwam. *Cortex* is properly the outer bark, but here used of the inner, stringy coating.

123. **Cerealia.** Ceres was the goddess of corn and of agriculture generally. She is the Roman equivalent of the Greek Demēter.

125. **Tertia**: not to be joined with *post illam*.

128. **venae peioris**: take closely with *aevum*. It is a genitive of definition.

129. **verum**: like *rectum*, l. 90. See l. 215.

130. **subiere.** Words compounded with *sub* often have, as here, a notion of something fraudulent or underhand.

132. **noverat**: imperfect, not pluperfect.

133. **quaeque diu**, &c. The same thought as in ll. 94, 95. Notice how the relative clause precedes its subject *carinae*. See below, ll. 139, 140, and 311, 312.

135. **communem prius**: join with *humum*.

ceu lumina, &c. With *ceu* a nominative and verb would be usual; but the verb is omitted and the substantives pass into the accusative by attraction. *Lumina*, pluralism. So ll. 384, 387.

137. **debita**, 'due,' i.e. 'which the earth might be expected to afford.' *Segetes* and *alimenta*, accusatives (after the passive verb) of the thing asked for: in the active the person asked is also accusative.

138. **itum est**: i.e. *ab illis*. Impersonal construction: see below, l. 144 *vivitur ex rapto*.

139. **quas.** From the next line take *opes*, the subject, which, like *carinae*, l. 134, follows its relative.

Stygiis: properly of the infernal regions; here merely implies 'underground.'

140. **malorum**: objective genitive; 'temptations to crime.'

141. **ferro nocentius aurum.** Philip of Macedon used to say—the story goes—that he had taken more cities with gold than with the sword: i.e. with bribes. Notice the double repetition of the words *ferrum, nocens*.

142. **utroque**: as explained in the last note, 'gold and iron.'

143. The sense of the line is brought out by the sonorous words. This is called Onomatopoeia. Farrar quotes 'an iron-clanging anvil banged With hammers' from Tennyson's *Princess*.

144. **vivitur.** See l. 138 *itum est*.

145. **socer, genero.** Caesar stood in this relation to Pompey, which no doubt the poet had in his mind. But this relationship failed to avert war between them.

gratia is a kindly feeling inspired by one person in another; here 'goodwill,' or 'affection.'

147. **lurida**: i.e. 'causing a deathly pallor.' The epithet which is appropriate to the effect is transferred to that which causes it.

aconita: pluralism; see ll. 10, 25, 119.

148. **ante diem**: i.e. while his father is still hale.

inquirit: i.e. by astrology.

149. Join **virgo . . . Astraea.** In the eclogue of Virgil referred to above she is spoken of as returning to earth. She was daughter of Zeus and Themis, and was the personification of justice. She was placed in the heavens as the constellation Virgo.

150. **caelestum.** See l. 83.

151. This war of the giants against Zeus, or Jupiter, arises from, and is confused with, the story of the fighting of the Titans against Uranus, grandfather of Zeus. See Milton, *Par. Lost*, i. 193:

> 'In bulk as huge
> As whom the fables name of monstrous size,
> Titanian, or Earth-born, that warred on Jove.'

Neve foret follows *struxisse montes* in construction. The conjunction *ve* must be separated from *ne* and begin the sentence, joined with *ferunt*.

aether here means the dwellings of the gods. They pile Ossa on Pelion and Olympus on Ossa according to Virgil:

in the Odyssey the order is Olympus, Ossa, Pelion. Here Ossa, Pelion, Olympus.

155. **Ossae**: dative of the indirect object. For *subiecto* see l. 230 *subiecto torruit igni*.

156. **mole sua**, 'their own pile,' i.e. the weight of the three mountains which they had themselves heaped up.

159. **ne nulla**: i.e. 'in order that some, at least, . . .'

suae stirpis. Terra was the mother of the giants, who were produced by the blood of Uranus.

160. **hominum.** Apparently a second creation of men; for the first see above, l. 76, &c.

et: as well as the men of the Iron Age.

162. **scires**: i.e. 'any one would know.' Hypothetical and indefinite subjunctive. So in French, 'vous diriez des orgues,' Tartarin. See *Met.* xi. 114 *Hesperides donasse putes*.

164. **facto . . . recenti**, 'as the deed had but lately been done.'

vulgata belongs to *convivia*.

165. Here we have an instance of Ovid's method of introducing the tales of mythology: Jupiter's disgust at the depravity of the earth leads up to the story of Lycaon. Lycaon was a king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus; he served up to Jupiter a meal of human flesh.

convivia: for this plural see ll. 136, 147, and line 166.

167. **vocat . . . vocatos.** See above, ll. 32, 141. This assembling of the gods is suggested by a similar council in the eighth Iliad.

168. **caelo . . . sereno**, 'when the sky is clear.'

169. **lactea**: nominative, or rather no case. The poet gives the name as it is without inflection. In *Met.* vi. 400 we read *Marsya nomen habet*.

170. **tecta . . . domum.** The two phrases joined with *-que* express but one thing. See l. 21 *deus et melior . . . natura*.

171. **dextra laevaque**: i.e. of the Milky Way.

172. **atria**, the entrance halls of the gods' houses. *Atrium* originally was the large 'living room' of the Roman family; in Ovid's time it served the purpose of a hall or antechamber for the dependents of a household.

valvis . . . apertis: ablative absolute.

173. **plebs.** See ll. 577, 595 *populares flumina*, *plebe deum*; i.e. the lower order of gods and deified heroes. Properly the Roman term for a citizen not of noble birth.

locis: ablative of respect; see l. 25.

174. **penates**, 'the gods of the house,' i.e. the house itself; see l. 231 *in domino dignos everti tecta penates*.

175. **detur**, 'be allowed.'

176. **dixisse**. See l. 672 [illegible]. A poetic use of the perfect infinitive, equivalent to the Greek aorist, used where the action has no reference to a special time.

Palatia. The imperial residence of Augustus on the Palatium or Palatine Hill. Plural, as in l. 2 *capita*; l. 113 *Tartara*. Dryden introduces a French paraphrase of *Palatia*:

'This place, as far as earth with heaven may vie,
I dare to call the *Louvre* of the sky.'

177. **ergo**, 'and so . . .' i.e. 'to continue the story.'

sedere. In English we should use the pluperfect; but both Latin and Greek are content with the past tense in clauses of this sort.

178. **celsior**: i.e. seated on a higher throne than the rest.

loco. See note on ll. 25, 173.

180. **cum qua**, 'together with which,' i.e. when he shakes his locks of hair everything else shakes.

terram, mare, sidera: asyndeton as in ll. 43, 44.

181. **ora**: pluralis again.

183. **centum . . . bracchia**. It was the Titans, according to the older mythology, who had the hundred arms.

parabat. *Paro* in this sense becomes a 'prolative' verb requiring a following infinitive to complete the sense.

184. **anguipedum** with *quisque*.

captivo caelo: dative after *inicere*, i.e. 'to take it prisoner,' a 'proleptic' use, i.e. anticipating the event aimed at.

186. **corpore**, 'body,' i.e. 'company.' So *corps* is used in a military sense.

187. **mihi**: the dative of the agent with gerundive *perdendum*. For Nereus personifying the sea see above l. 14. Prosopopoeia. Nereus was son of Pontus and Gaea.

qua totum, &c., i.e. 'within the whole circuit of the sea.' Milton in *Comus* writes: 'By hoary Nereus' wrinkled look.'

188. **flumina . . . infera**. These were Styx, Acheron, Phlegethon, Cocytus, Lethe; but the first named was the most binding to swear by. See l. 737 *Stygias iubet hoc audire paludes*.

190. **cuncta . . . temptata**. Supply *sunt*: frequently omitted by prose writers as well as poets.

191. **trahatur**: i.e. be corrupted by the unsound part.

192. **semidei** and **rustica numina** express the class, the various members of which then follow.

nymphae. These include ocean nymphs, Nereides; mountain nymphs, Oreades; river nymphs, Naiades; tree

nymphs, Dryades. See Milton, *Par. Lost*, ix. 386: 'Like a wood nymph light, Oread or Dryad.'

nymphae is in apposition to the preceding words.

193. **faunique.** The -*i* is usually short, but here lengthened. Virgil treats it in the same way occasionally. Faunus, an Italian god of shepherds, is sometimes represented with small horns and goat's legs, and was identified with the Greek Arcadian god Pan. The country people came to believe in many fauns, instead of one Faunus. He was a favourite subject of sculpture.

satyri: Greek demigods, fond of wine and of playing on pipes; with the same appearance as the fauns.

silvani: country gods of the fields and trees. There was originally but one Silvanus, an Italian god; but he was made into many, as Faunus. See Milton, *Lycidas*:

'Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long';

and *Comus*:

'the goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan';

and *Par. Lost*, iv. 266 'Universal Pan'; also l. 705, ibid. For the spondaic ending, *montícolae silvani*, see l. 14, note.

195. **quas dedimus.** This relative clause precedes the principal clause, implying a reason; 'as we gave them the country, we ought, &c.'

196. **an**, 'properly signifies *or* . . . When it seems to introduce a single question, it really refers to a previous question conceived in the mind. Is this so, or . . .'—Kennedy. See ll. 222, 223 *dirae* . . . *an* . . . *mortalis*. Notice the emphasis upon *illis*, and upon *mihi* in the next line, which they gain from their position.

198. **struxerit**: subjunctive with *cum*, because giving the ground for the conclusion; causal.

199. **studiis ardentibus** with *deposcunt*.

ausum: i.e. Lycaon.

200. **manus inpia**: i.e. the conspirators who murdered Julius Caesar, March 15, B.C. 44.

cum: with indicative, referring to time alone.

saevit: historic present.

201. **Caesareo**: i.e. *Caesaris*. So *pugna Cannensis*, 'battle of Cannae.'

nomen: i.e. the nation. So *nomen Latinum* means Latin or Roman allied communities.

202. **ruinae.** There is historical truth in this, not merely

poetical flattery. The death of Julius Caesar was a misfortune to the whole world.

204. **pietas**, 'devotion.'

209. **quidem** emphasizes *ille*: 'as for him he has paid the penalty.'

curam hanc, 'anxiety about this.'

210. **quod admissum.** *Admissum* is here a substantive; then *quod* must be 'what sort of.' Join *tamen* with *docebo*.

212. **cupiens falsam**, 'desiring to find it misrepresented.'

213. **deus humana.** Notice the position of the words, which points the idea of the god in human shape.

215. **vero**: substantive, like *rectum*, l. 90; *nefas*, l. 129; *profundum*, l. 331.

216, 217. **Maenala . . . Cyllene**, &c. See Milton, *Arcades*:

> 'On old Lycaeus, or Cyllene hoar . . .
> From the stony Maenalus . . .'

Maenala, here plural, like *Tartara*, l. 113

217. **cum Cyllene**: i. e. 'as well as Cyllene'; see ll. 56, 526.

218. **Arcados**: Greek genitive. Siebelis points out that Arcas, who gave his name to the country, was Lycaon's grandson, and that the word is therefore an anachronism.

222, 223. The order is *experiar (utrum) hic sit deus an mortalis*. See note, l. 196.

223. **verum**: as in ll. 215, 225.

224. **nocte**: ablative of time; *somno* with *gravem*; *necopina* . . . *morte*: abl. of description.

225. **parat . . . placet . . . est**. The present tense is often used in telling a story, to make the account more vivid.

226. **Molossa.** In Epirus. See Map. According to one form of this legend it was Arcas, grandson of Lycaon, whose flesh Lycaon served up to Zeus.

228. **ita**, 'so,' i. e. to go on with the story.

semineces: literally 'half dead'; here means 'scarcely cold.' Siebelis.

229. **mollit**: i. e. 'cooks.' Here the perfect tense appears; *torruit*, for metrical reasons, continues for two or three lines, when the present returns.

subiecto: as in l. 155.

230. **simul** = *simul ac*: adverb used as conjunction.

flamma: i. e. a flash of lightning.

231. The order is *everti tecta in penates dignos domino*. For *penates*, 'house,' see l. 174 *suos posuere penates*.

233. **loqui conatur.** So Io when turned into a heifer, *conata queri mugitus edidit ore*, l. 637.

ab ipso: i.e. from Lycaon himself and his murderous nature.

235. **vertitur**: middle force; see ll. 378, 538.

nunc quoque, 'in his wolfish just as in his human form.'

236. **abeunt**, 'disappear into,' i.e. 'become.' See *Met.* ii. 674 *in dorsum abiere iubae*.

237. **lupus**. The Greek word for a wolf is λύκος, and Lycaeus is the name of a mountain in Arcadia. Probably the names Lycaeus and Lycaon, and the tale of Lycaon's metamorphosis, arose from the presence of wolves in Arcadia.

238. **canities**. So *Met.* vi. 527 . . . *lupus*. Homer uses a similar expression. 'Head, neck, and back fulvous grey, the hairs mostly white at the root,' is the zoological description.

eadem. This pronoun occurs four times in successive clauses, an instance of Anaphora, as in l. 97, &c.

239. **idem**: contraction for *iidem*.

240. **una domus . . . domus una**. This cross arrangement is called Chiasmus, from the Greek letter Chi, Χ.

perire: an infinitive is used after *dignus* in poetry; in prose *qui* with subjunctive. See l. 508 *indigna laedi*.

241. **qua**, 'wherever.' So l. 187 *qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem*. *Erinys*, used collectively for plural. These Furies incited men to crime (see Homer, *Iliad* xix. 87); and punished them with remorse and madness. The thought underlying this conception appears to be that one crime begets other crimes. See l. 725 *horriferam . . . Erinyn*.

242. For **putes** see l. 162 note.

in facinus iurasse, 'had conspired to commit crime,' i.e. mankind had done so; *facinus* collective.

243. **stat**, 'is fixed.'

244. **pars**: i.e. *alii*. Hence the plural *probant*. This variation is called Synesis.

245. **partes adsensibus inplent**, 'do their duty' (i.e. fulfil their obligations as members of the council) by signifying assent.

246. **est . . . dolori**: dative of result, or predicative dative. It is only found with *esse*, *habere*, *ducere*, *dare*, *vertere*, and a few others. See below, l. 250 *sibi enim fore curae*.

250. **sibi**, emphatic.

251. **trepidare**, 'to be excited,' not 'frightened.' Fear may be the cause of the *trepidatio*, but is not the same thing as the excitement; see l. 506 *penna . . . trepidante*.

254. **sacer . . . aether**, 'as being pure': see l. 68 *aethera nec*

quamquam terrenus foret habendus. Also as being the abode of the gods; see l. 151 *terris securior arduus aether.*

For **ab** see ll. 66, 417.

255. **longus . . . axis,** 'the far reaching heaven.' *Axis*, as applied to the universe, first means the straight line to the pole-star, and then the heavens.

256. This belief in the burning of the world comes from Heracleitus, a natural philosopher of about 500 B. C. It will be noticed that Jupiter here is not master of Destiny.

257. **correpta**: i. e. by the fire.

258. **operosa**: in passive sense; 'on which much toil had been spent.'

259. **tela**: i. e. 'thunderbolts.'

261. The effect is put first, then the means. This is called *Hysteron Proteron* or Last First.

262. **Aeoliis.** Aeolus, son of Hippotes, 'the sage Hippotades' of Milton's *Lycidas*, was king of the winds, which he kept in a cave. See Virgil, *Aeneid* I. 52.

262. **aquilonem.** A cold wind brings but little or no moisture, and takes up moisture as it passes into a warmer zone. Hence the N. wind was of no use for Jupiter's purpose. See l. 328 *nimbis aquilone remotis.*

264. **notum.** See l. 66 *nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro.* The different winds are beautifully represented in sculpture with wings and flying garments, as in the tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes at Athens.

265. **tectus . . . vultum**: accusative of object after a verb of middle force; active, *vultum tego*, 'I cover my face.' See l. 270 *varios induta colores*; and l. 292 *omnia . . . mari tutum*; and l. 484 *suffunditur ora.*

266. **unda**: i.e. 'rain.'

267. **sinus,** 'the folds of his garments.'

268. **manu . . . pressit . . . fragor**: i.e. the wind drives the clouds together; this produces thunder and lightning, which is followed by rain. See l. 56 *cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.*

270. **varios induta colores.** See on l. 265.

271. **concipit,** 'draws together.' The belief was that the rainbow drew moisture from the earth and supplied the clouds.

272, 273. **deplorata . . . vota iacent,** 'their expectations are ruined.' *Vota* means (1) that which is vowed, (2) the prayers accompanying a vow, (3) the object hoped for. *Deplorata* (1) wept for as lost, (2) looked upon as lost, given up. Join *deplorata* with *iacent*, and *irritus* with *perit.*

274. **Iovis ira.** So *sua ira*, l. 48.

275. **caeruleus frater**: Neptunus. See below, l. 333 *caeruleum Tritona*. In *Met.* ii. 8 we have *caeruleos ... deos*. The colour of the sea is transferred to the personified god. Similarly *Met.* i. 704 '*liquidas ... sorores*' of water nymphs.

277, 278. **est ... utendum**: impersonal construction, i.e. 'by me.'

279. **domos**. As Neptune has his palace at the bottom of the sea, the different rivers are imagined to have their home and source in caverns below the earth's surface, where they keep back or send out their streams.

mole: earth or rock that keeps back the water.

280. **immittite habenas**: metaphor, from giving a horse the reins. The metaphor is continued in the words *ore relaxato* and *defrenato ... cursu*. See above, l. 244 *strenuis ... adicient*, and l. 252 *admissis ... pennis*.

283. **tridente**. See l. 330 *tricuspide telo*.

285. Siebelis calls attention to the numerous dactyls (— ◡ ◡) in this and the following lines, expressing the rush of the waters. In *Met.* xi. 202 *exspatiantur aquae*.

286. **cum satis**: i.e. *et cum*, as in l. 56 *cum fulminibus*.

287. **suis**: i.e. 'belonging to the recesses of the houses.' *suus* usually is to be referred to the subject; sometimes, as here, to any prominent word in the sentence.

290. **pressae**, 'overwhelmed.' Dryden thus renders the passage:

'Nor safe their dwellings were, for, sapp'd by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods;
The solid piles, too strongly built to fall,
High o'er their heads behold a watery wall.'

turres: i.e. any high buildings.

292. **deerant**: the first two syllables coalesce, as in l. 77 *deerat adhuc*.

293. Notice the arrangement of pronouns: *hic ... alter; ille ... hic*. So l. 460 *figat tuus, figat meus arcus*.

294. **ararat**: i.e. *araverat*.

296. **summa ... in ulmo**, 'in the top of an elm-tree.' Horace, *Odes*, i. 2. 9, has almost the same words: *Piscium et summa genus haesit ulmo*. As Horace composed that ode probably about B.C. 27, and Ovid was writing these *Metamorphoses* up to A.D. 6, the latter must have borrowed from the former.

299. **modo**, 'erewhile.' See l. 67 etc. *modo qua fuerat rudis*. Notice the double alliteration, and see l. 56.

302. **Nēreides**: a word of four syllables; see l. 187 for Nereus, father of the Nereids: their mother was Doris, and they were fifty in number.

delphines: a Greek plural; hence the short vowel.

303. **agitata**: i.e. by the rushing of the water.

304, 305. **vehit unda . . . unda vehit.** Chiasmus, as in l. 240 *una domus . . . domus una.*

vires fulminis. See *Met.* x. 550 *Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri.* Supply *prosunt* to *apro* from the next line.

306. **crura nec**: *nec crura.*

307. **detur**, 'she may be allowed.' Literally, 'it may be granted,' an impersonal construction, as in ll. 138, 144, 278.

310. **novi**: i.e. 'hitherto unknown.' See *subitarum . . . aquarum*, l. 315, and l. 640 *nova . . . cornua.*

311. **maxima pars**: i.e. 'of the creatures.'

quibus, &c.: the relative, as frequently, precedes its antecedent *illos*. See ll. 134, 139.

312. **ieiunia**: pluralism.

313. See map. Mount Oeta was so called from the Greek word for a sheep. Here Hercules was burnt to death. In Aonia were the mountain Helicon and the fount Aganippe, haunts of the Muses.

315. **subitarum**: like *novi* in l. 310.

aquarum: gen. of definition.

316. **duobus.** See *Met.* ii. 221 *Parnasus biceps.* Parnassus, however, is not two-peaked: the famous Castalian fount issues from between two cliffs, which the poets have made the tops of the mountain.

318. **Deucalion.**

Uranus
|
Iapetus, a Titan
|
Prometheus — Epimetheus
| |
Deucalion *m.* Pyrrha
|
Hellen, ancestor of the Greeks.

Thus Deucalion is called Promethides, and Pyrrha Epimethis, in l. 390.

nam cetera, &c.: couple with *hic*.

320. **Corycidas.** There was a hollow, called the Corycian cave, higher up Parnassus, frequented by nymphs and Bacchus. Greek accusative.

321. **Themin**: Greek accusative. According to Aeschylus

at the beginning of the play *Eumenides*, the oracle of Delphi was first that of Gaia, then of Themis, next of Phoebe (a Titan), and lastly of Apollo.

323. **ulla.** Siebelis notes that we have *ulla* here because *quisquam* has no feminine. Strictly *ullus* is adjectival.

324. **stagnare** properly applies to *paludibus*, not *undis*. Translate: 'when Jupiter beheld the whole world covered with water and stagnant marsh.'

325. **modo:** join with *unum*. In this and the next line Ovid's love of repetition becomes ludicrous rather than effective. He brings, of course, a strong emphasis on to *unum* and *unus* by the arrangement of words. So *omnes* in the next line, and in l. 353 *iunxit* and *iungunt*. Also ll. 361, 362.

328. **aquilone.** See l. 262 *aquilonem claudit*, and note.

329. Siebelis notes here the Chiasmus of cases.

330. **posito:** as in l. 675, 'lay aside.'

tricuspide telo. Note, l. 283.

331. **profundum:** substantive, like *siccum*, *verum*, &c. in ll. 90, 215. Join thus: *vocat Tritona caeruleum, supra profundum exstantem, illique . . . iubet*.

332. **umeros . . . tectum.** Note, l. 265.

murice: collective use.

333. **caeruleum Tritona.** See l. 275 *caeruleus frater*. Triton was son of Neptune and Amphitrite (l. 14).

conchae sonanti. Milton, in *Comus*, writes, 'By scaly Triton's winding shell.'

335. **illi,** 'by him.' Sometimes called dative of agent, but truly implies only reference, i.e. indicates the person concerned in the action. Our expression, 'on his part,' throws some light on the idiom. See l. 341 *omnibus audita est . . . undis*, and l. 654.

336. The shell on which he blows is spiral, and grows wider towards the opening.

337. **bucina.** This repetition is called Epanaphora.

338. **sub utroque . . . Phoebo:** i.e. Eastern and Western. See l. 354 *terrarum, quascumque vident occasus et ortus*.

Phoebo. Here for 'sky' or 'heaven,' as *Nereus* for sea, l. 187.

339. **tum quoque:** i.e. 'then too, as always.'

340. **cecinit . . . receptus.** The phrase in Prose is *receptui canere*.

341. **omnibus . . . undis.** Note, l. 335.

342. i.e. *et coercuit omnes undas, quibus audita est*. The

relative attracts the main object to its own clause and case. See l. 63.

343. **flumina**: not 'rivers,' but 'water.'

videntur, 'are seen,' passive, as in l. 40; [illegible]; not the usual deponent sense.

344. **plenos capit**: i. e. although full they are contained within their channels.

345. **crescunt decrescentibus**. See l. 353 [illegible] . . . *fingunt*.

346. **diem**: i. e. 'time,' 'many a day.' Haupt explains the expression as mingling the two thoughts, 'a long time,' 'many days.'

nudata: freed from the water.

348. **redditus**, 'restored,' as it was before.

vidit: i. e. Deucalion saw.

349. **agere . . . silentia**, 'keep silence,' 'be silent.'

351. **soror**: loosely; she was his cousin. See *patruelis origo* in the next line.

353. **dēindĕ** is here a dissyllable, *dēnde*. Synizesis, or 'settling together.' See [illegible], l. 423.

354. **terrarum**: join with *turba*, which means 'all the people.'

355. **possedit**: see l. 31 *ultima possedit*.

356. **adhuc . . . non**: i. e. *nondum*, 'not yet.'

vitae . . . fiducia, 'confidence that our life is safe.'

358. **quis . . . animus**, 'what would have been your feelings?' *quis*, usually substantival, here adjectival, = *qualis*.

359. **quo . . . modo**: join.

360. **quo consolante doleres**, 'with whom to comfort you would you have been lamenting?' i.e. 'who would there have been to console you in your grief?' The principal thought is made subordinate in the grammatical arrangement.

361. **te quoque**. The *quoque* here may be explained 'in addition to all the other people'; but it seems more probably to be owing to the *quoque* in the next line, and inserted to make the repetition more complete. For a similar repetition see ll. 325, 326.

363. **paternis artibus**: i.e. the skill of Prometheus, who manufactured man. See ll. 82, 83:

> *quam satus Iapeto, mixtam pluvialibus undis,*
> *finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum.*

365. **nunc**, 'as it is.' Not temporal.

366. **exempla**, 'pattern' or 'specimen.'

367. **dixerat**: i.e. 'he finished speaking.'

placuit: i. e. 'they determined.' After consideration they thought it best. So *visum est* in the preceding line.

368. **per**, 'by means of.'

369. **nulla mora est**. Here a complete sentence takes the place of an adverbial phrase, 'without delay.' Such short sentences are found more in poetry than in prose.

pariter: i. e. 'both of them.'

Cephisidas. See map. One of the confluents of the river rises in the Parnassus range. This form of the acc. plur. is Greek.

370. **ut . . . sic**. See note, l. 15, and l. 404 *ut quondam, sic non manifesta*.

liquidas, 'clear.'

371. **inde**, 'thence'; i. e. from the water of the river.

libatos: join with *inde*. *libare* means 'to take a little'; and has a special sense of pouring out a little water, or wine, before a sacrificial act.

374. **pallebant**. The stone of the temple was overgrown with moss, discoloured, and so unable to reflect the light.

377. **atque ita**. See l. 228.

378. **flectitur**, 'relaxes'; middle force. See l. 409 *flectique nequit*.

379. **Themi**: Greek vocative. Join *qua* with *arte*.

380. **mersis . . . rebus**, 'the drowned world.' Notice the emphasis on *mitissima*; the word is reserved till the end of the sentence, and almost equals a clause, 'for you are most merciful.'

382, 383. **velate caput . . . post tergum**: so as not to attempt to see the working of the miracle. In Homer's *Odyssey* Leucothea gives Odysseus her wimple for a lifebuoy, and tells him to throw it back into the sea, turning away, when he has done with it. On the other hand, in Tennyson's *Passing of Arthur*, Sir Bedivere is told to watch when he has thrown the sword Excalibur into the lake. The Greeks did not cover the head in praying; the Romans did so, though not in all cases.

magnae . . . parentis. So Brutus was told by the oracle to kiss his mother; and upon landing in Italy fell down and kissed the earth.

384. Oracles were usually given in ambiguous language. For example, the line, *Aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse*, was said to have been addressed to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. The line can be taken to express the king's victory or defeat. Cicero, *de Div.* ii. 56, discredits the story; but it no doubt gives a fair idea of oracular responses.

385. **Pyrrha prior.** It must be remembered that Deucalion's father was Promētheus (forethought), Pyrrha's Epimetheus (afterthought). Pyrrha speaks with the impulsiveness of her sex.

recusat: not 'refuses,' which would be *renuit* or *negat*; but 'is reluctant.'

386. **det.** After verbs expressing a wish, or prayer, another verb frequently follows without a conjunction. See l. 670 *Letoque det imperat Argum*.

387. **umbras**: pluralism. See note, l. 135, and *silentia*, l. 384.

iactatis . . . ossibus. The abl. abs. here may be translated, 'by tossing the bones.'

388. **caecis . . . latebris**: i. e. 'in dark riddles.' Literally, 'hiding-places.' With *repetunt* join *secum*.

390. **inde**, 'thereupon'; not as in l. 371. For these patronymic names see note, l. 318.

391. **aut fallax . . . sollertia**, 'either my sagacity is at fault'; i. e. 'either I am mistaken, or . . .'

nobis: pluralism for *mihi*.

392. **pia** means 'involving no crime'; such as the undutiful behaviour from which Pyrrha shrank. Translate 'harmless,' or 'innocent.' *Pia* is really negative here, as the following negatives coupled with it remind us.

393. **lapides . . . ossa**: i.e. 'I believe that the bones mean the stones in the earth's body.'

394. **hos**: emphasize thus—'it is these that we ordered . . .'

395. **augurio**, 'interpretation.'

Titania. See l. 10.

397. **sed quid . . .** The poet gives us the words, or the thoughts themselves, of the characters.

quid: accusative cognate.

398. **recingunt**: the force of *re-* here is to undo. So the verbs *refigo*, *recludo*.

399. **iussos**: i. e. 'as they were bid.'

vestigia: i. e. 'behind them as they stood.'

400. **sit pro teste vetustas**, 'antiquity answered for it.' Dryden: 'But long tradition makes it pass for true.'

401. **ponere.** See l. 330 *positis*.

suum, 'natural,' or 'usual.' See l. 17 *nulli sua forma manebat*.

402. Notice alliteration and repetition.

molliri . . . mollita: as in l. 33 *secuit sectamque*.

mora: abl. of means, or perhaps only of circumstance.

The stones softened as the time went by. See l. 421 *morando*.

ducere, 'assume.' See l. 88 *induit . . . figuras*; and 412 *faciem traxere*. The word is used of the sculptor's art, as he causes the marble gradually to take human shape; *vivos ducent de marmore vultus*, Virgil, *Aen.* vi. 848. So below here, l. 405 *uti de marmore coepta*.

404. **ut . . . sic.** See ll. 15, 270.

videri: passive, as in l. 343 *videntur*.

407. The order is *pars tamen ex illis quae*.

408. **in corporis usum**, 'to serve as the body'; i.e. as flesh and blood, in distinction to bone.

409. **flecti**: as in l. 378.

410. **vena**: the veins running through the stone. The fact is, of course, the converse of the fable. The veins of the body have given the name to those in the rocks.

412, 413. **viri . . . virorum**: **femineo . . . femina**. Repetition.

413. **femineo**: adjective instead of genitive. So *arbuteos fetus*, l. 104.

414. **inde**, 'from which fact,' 'hence.'

417. **vetus umor**: i.e. the moisture left by the flood.

ab igne. So in l. 66 *ab austro*; and l. 254 *ab ignibus*, 'through the influence of.' The fire not regarded as a mere instrument.

420. **vivaci**, 'life-possessing.' Adjectives ending in *-ax* express intensity of the verbal notion. *pugnax*, 'full of fight,' l. 432.

421. **morando**: like *mora*, l. 402.

423. **Alveō** is here scanned *alvo*. Synizesis.

424. **aetherio . . . sidere**: i.e. the Sun; *solibus aetheriis*, l. 435.

425. **versis**: i.e. in ploughing.

426. **sub ipsum . . . spatium**, 'about the very moment.' So we have *sub noctem*, 'about nightfall.'

428. **suis trunca . . . numeris**, 'with their members imperfect.'

numeris: ablative of the point in which a term is applied; called also abl. of respect. The word here means the members, or the elements, which should be there to make a perfect, harmonious whole. 'Short of their limbs, a lame imperfect birth.'—Dryden.

430. **temperiem.** See l. 51 *temperiemque dedit mixta cum frigore flammis*.

431. **concipiunt.** This theory of the origin of life comes

from the Ionic physical philosophers, Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, about 600–500 B.C.

432. **cum**, 'although'; concessive.

aquae: dative with *pugnax*, as *pugnare* governs dative, l. 19.

vapor: not 'vapour,' or 'moisture,' but 'warmth,' as in *Met.* iii. 151 *Phoebus . . . findit vaporibus arva*. For *pugnax* see l. 420, note.

433. **discors concordia.** This figure of speech is called Oxymoron, where two contradictory notions meet. Such a notion as this is drawn from the philosophy of Heraclitus (500 B.C.), who, says Aristotle, affirms that strife is the source of all life. Empedocles has the same theory. Ovid has taken the expression from Horace, *Ep.* i. 12. 19.

435. **solibus aetheriis**: i.e. the rays of the sun. See l. 424.

438. **illa**: Tellus.

quidem, 'no doubt,' 'in fact.'

Python. Pytho was the old name of that part of Phocis in which Delphi lay. The Pythian games were founded by Apollo after slaying the Python.

439. **incognite**, 'never heard of before.'

440. **monte**: Parnassus.

tantum spatii: the genitive is frequent with neuter pronouns and pronominal adjectives. So *aliquid amari*. In line 479 we have *nova rerum copia*, a kindred expression.

441. **hunc . . . gravem . . . perdidit** is the construction.

et nunquam . . . usus, 'who had never employed . . .' These words point the contrast between Apollo's usual quarry and the Python.

talibus armis, 'weapons such as these.'

442. **in dammis**: i.e. 'in the case of deer.' Translate 'on.'

443. **gravem**, 'loaded.'

444. **effuso . . . veneno.** This abl. also expresses the manner or circumstances in which Apollo succeeds in killing the Python.

veneno is the snake's poison mingled with his blood.

445. **nēve . . .**, 'and that long years might not . . .'

446. **celebri certamine**: ablative of description.

447. **Pythia**: so Olympia, Nemea, Isthmia, other famous Greek athletic meetings. The Pythia were celebrated every fourth year.

448. **manu**, &c.: boxing, running, chariot-racing.

449. **vicerat . . . capiebat**: the usual sequence of tenses to express an event that recurs. Frequentative or iterative.

aesculeae . . . frondis: i.e. an oak chaplet; genitive of description.

452. **Daphne**: daughter of the Thessalian river-god Peneus.

453. **fors ignara**, 'blind chance.'

454. **Delius.** Apollo and Artemis were said to have been born at Delos, one of the Cyclades islands, in the Aegean Sea. The island was said to have floated about till they were born, when it became stationary.

455. **cornua**: the two tips of horn at the ends of the bow. Here the bow itself is meant.

456. **que**: join with *deterat*.

quid . . . tibi . . . cum, 'what have you to do with . . .'

458. **certa** with *vulnera*, and employ in each clause. So in ll. 463, 464 *arcus* must be supplied to *tuus* from the following clause.

459. **ventre prementem**, 'covering with his belly.' So in Genesis iii. 14 'Upon thy belly shalt thou go.' For *premo* meaning 'to be over,' or 'upon,' see l. 48 *plagae tellure premuntur*.

461. **face.** Cupid is represented in painting and sculpture with bow and arrows and a torch, the nuptial torch.

nescio quos: used here contemptuously.

462. **adsere.** See l. 761 *meque adsere caelo*.

463. See note, l. 458.

464. From *figat* in l. 463 supply *figet* here.

466. **eliso . . . aëre**: abl. abs.

percussis . . . pennis: abl. of instrument.

467. **arce**, 'top.' See note, l. 27 *summa arce*.

469. **operum**, 'effects,' or 'powers'; genitive of quality.

hoc . . . illud. See l. 293, &c. *hic . . . alter*; *ille . . . hic*.

471. **sub harundine**, 'underneath,' i.e. 'at the end of the shaft.'

472. **hoc**, 'the latter,' i.e. the lead-tipped arrow.

473. **Apollineas**: adjective for genitive. So l. 104 *arbuteos fetus*; l. 413 *femineo . . . iactu*.

474. **nomen**, 'even the very name of a lover.'

476. **Phoebes.** See note, l. 11. The genitive here is Greek. In ll. 694–696 Syrinx is devoted to the same hunter's life, *credi posset Latonia*.

477. **positos**, 'allowed to lie.' Literally 'laid.'

478. **aversata petentes**: from the notion of 'turning away from' comes the active sense of 'scorning.'

479. **inpatiens**: join with *viri*.

nemorum avia: the neuter plural of the adjective acquires

a substantival force; akin to the expression *tantum pati* in l. 440. See l. 594 *nemorum secreta*.

480. Asyndeton. See ll. 43, 180.

481, 482. Notice the variation in the position of *debes* in the two parallel clauses. Chiasmus. One of Ovid's favourite means of producing poetical effect. Also the different words for 'daughter.'

483. **taedas**: the marriage torches with which the bridal party was escorted home. Here it means 'marriage.' See l. 658 *thalamos taedasque parabam*, and l. 763 *taedasque sororum*.

484. **suffunditur ora.** The object of the active verb retained with the passive, which has a middle force: so *tectus . . . vultum*, l. 265.

487. **ante**, 'in time of yore': adverb.

488. **quidem**, 'actually,' or 'in fact.' Translate, 'he granted her desire, 'tis true.'

sed te, &c., 'but that beauty of yours, Daphne, forbids you to be what you desire.' See l. 519:

> *certa quidem nostra est, nostra tamen una sagitta*
> *certior.*

489. **voto**, 'wish.' See on l. 272.

491. **sua**: referring to the object *illam*. See on l. 17 *nulli sua forma manebat*.

492. **stipulae . . . adolentur.** Virgil, in the *Georgics*, his poem on Husbandry, advises this, to manure the ground:

> *saepe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros,*
> *atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis.*
>
> *Georg.* i. 84, 85.

adoleo is, strictly, a technical sacrificial term, 'to burn on an altar,' or 'to honour.'

494. **iam sub luce**: i. e. after passing the night he leaves the wood fire burning when morning comes.

495. **abiit**: see on l. 236 *in villos abeunt vestes*. Translate, 'is all on fire.'

498. **quid, si comantur?** 'what, if they were to be braided?' i. e. 'how much more beautiful they would be!'

499. **oscula**: diminutive of *os*, mouth. Usually it has the secondary sense of 'kiss.'

quae: object of *vidisse*.

501. The maiden is a huntress, like Diana, ll. 475, 476: and so lightly clad.

503. **haec**: i.e. the following words.

504. **Penei**: Greek vocative.

hostis: predicate.

505. **agna**: supply *fugit* from *fugiunt*.

506. **trepidante.** See note, l. 251.

508. **me miserum:** the accusative or nom. can be used interjectionally. With the acc. the person thinks of himself as a sufferer.

ne . . . cadas: i.e. 'take care that you fall not'; or 'I fear that you will fall.' It is closely connected with *me miserum*.

indigna laedi. This infinitive is a poetic construction. See l. 240 *domus una perire digna fuit*.

512, 513. **non . . . non . . . non.** Anaphora. See note, l. 97.

armenta: of kine.

greges: of sheep, here; but not always so. Virgil writes *ut gregibus tauri*, *Ecl.* v. 33.

515. **Delphica.** See note, l. 321.

518. **carmina,** 'the voice.'

nervis, 'the lyre.'

519. **certa:** i.e. *sagitta*.

quidem: as in l. 488, ''tis true.' This passage and ll. 488, 489 are exactly alike in construction; *tamen* here equals *sed* in l. 488. The other arrow is Cupid's, see l. 464.

520. **vacuo . . . pectore,** 'in my breast that was free from love.'

521. **inventum:** participle used as a substantive, like *suspectum*, l. 618.

medicina. Apollo was known as the punishing god: he sends the plague among the Greeks in Homer's *Iliad*. But he has also the power of healing; and is the father of Aesculapius (or Asclepius in Greek), a secondary deity, of healing. In line 506 he is called Paean, which means the healer.

522. **herbarum . . . potentia,** 'the virtues of simples.'

523. **quod,** 'that,' 'the fact that.' Followed by indicative when the fact only is thought of.

526. **cum ipso:** i.e. she left both him and his unfinished words behind. For *cum* with this sense of 'both' see l. 56 *cum fulminibus . . . frigora*; l. 217 *cum Cyllene . . . pineta Lycaei*.

528. **obvia** is 'coming to meet.'

adversas, 'meeting,' or 'standing in the way.' So *adverso flumine* means 'up stream,' 'with the stream against one.'

530. **sed enim.** *enim* points to the clause following, which explains how Apollo quickened his pace, *admisso . . . passu*.

531. **perdere,** 'waste.'

iuvenis. Apollo is always shown as a youth in sculpture. Many examples may be seen in the British Museum.

532. **admisso:** a term used of giving horses the rein. See l. 280 *immittite habenas*. Also l. 244 *stimulos . . . Adiciunt*.

533. **cum . . . vidit**, 'whenever'; frequentative.

Gallicus: specially used for hunting.

534. **pedibus**: i.e. 'at full speed.' Notice alliteration.

535. Ovid here no doubt recollects Virgil's lines:

> *ut vividus Umber*
> *haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti*
> *increpuit malis.*—*Aen*. xii. 753.

536. **stringit vestigia**, 'grazes her feet.'

rostro: used again in iii. 240 for a dog's muzzle, *mersisque in corpore rostris*.

537. **alter**: i. e. *lepus*. For *in* see l. 196.

538. **eripitur**: middle force. See ll. 235, 378.

539. **est**: the verb belongs to *hic* and *illa* severally.

540. **pennis adiutus Amoris**. See above, l. 531 *utque movebat Ipse Amor*.

542. **cervicibus**: plural, because the neck is made up of the separate vertebrae.

544. **Pēnēïdās**: the quantities of these syllables are Greek.

545. **flumina**: she includes her father among all the river-gods.

547. Most of the MSS. read here:

> *qua nimium placui, tellus, ait, hisce, vel istam,*
> *quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram*;

but the words *tellus . . . laedar* are rejected by Haupt, *quae facit ut laedar* being probably a repetition of *qua nimium placui*. For the relative clause preceding its substantive see on ll. 133. 311.

549. **libro**. *Liber* is the inner bark, especially of the linden, which was used for writing: hence the meaning 'book.' *Cortex* is the outer bark, l. 554.

551. **haeret**, 'remains fixed.'

552. **obit**, 'closes over.'

unus: i. e. *solus*, see l. 583 *Inachus unus abest*.

553. The only trace of the maiden is the glossy look of the tree.

554. **trepidare**, see l. 251:

557. **at**. This particle implies that the speaker has experienced some emotion, here disappointment: and introduces a mitigating thought. Translate, 'well.'

nōn pŏtĕs. This division of the fifth foot dactyl into two words is rare with Ovid.

558. **certe**, 'at any rate.' The position of *mea* emphasizes the word.

habebunt te coma, te citharae, 'my locks, my lyre shall have thee for a garland.'

559. Anaphora. See ll. 97, 512. Supply *nostra* to *coma* from *nostrae*.

560. Such a triumphal procession, with the crown of bay worn on the head, can still be seen in the arch of Titus at the east end of the Roman Forum. It took place after Titus' conquest of the Jews, A. D. 70.

triumphum . . . canet: i. e. the words, *Io triumphe*, the cry as the procession went along up to the Capitol.

561. **vox**: collective. Notice that the Latin keeps, more consistently than the English, the future tense in *canet*, *visent*. We use the present.

562. **postibus Augustis**. Augustus, Emperor, B.C. 31—A. D. 14, had his house on the Palatine Hill: see l. 176. In the middle of the entrance was a chaplet of oak, and on either side a bay tree.

eadem, 'you, the same,' i. e. 'you, also.'

565. **perpetuos**: because the bay is evergreen.

566. **Paean**. See note, l. 521.

factis modo: join.

567. **agitasse**: for *agitavisse*.

568. The River Gods visit Peneus to condole with him on the loss of Daphne. Only Inachus is absent, who is grieving for the loss of his daughter Io.

Haemoniae: a poetic name for Thessaly. According to legend, Haemon was father of Thessalus.

praerupta . . . silva: the trees grow on the face of the cliffs.

569. **Tempē** is Greek neuter plural. Hence *quae*.

570. **volvitur**: middle force. See l. 378 *flectitur*.

571, 572. Arrange thus: *conducit nubila agitantia tenues fumos*. For the whole picture compare Tennyson, *Lotos Eaters*:

'And like a downward smoke, the slender stream
Along the cliff to fall and pause and fall did seem.'

silvis: dative.

573. **plus quam vicina**, 'more,' i.e. 'spots further than . . .'

574. **haec . . . haec . . . haec**. Anaphora. See l. 559.

577. **popularia**: i. e. the streams of the neighbourhood, to whom Peneus is in the same relation as a king to his people. See l. 173, where *plebs* is used of the lower deities; and l. 595 *de plebe deo*.

578. **nescia gratentur**: i. e. *quae nesciant utrum gratentur*; l. 585 gives the construction.

580. **Apidanus**. So *Eridanus*, the Po. The syllable *-dan-* may be traced in Don, Danube, Dnieper, Dniester.

senex. Rivers are represented in sculpture as men of

middle life, or advanced years, bearded, recumbent, and with the cornucopia, or horn of plenty. See l. 645 *senior . . . Inachus.*

Aeas: this, strictly, is not one of the *popularia.* It rises in Lacmon, and flows to the Ionian sea, not in the Thessalian basin. It is also called Aous.

581. **qua:** wherever.

582. **fessas erroribus.** The poetical version of the physical fact that rivers, rising in mountain districts, are rapid at first, but become slower as they pass along the plains to the sea.

583. **unus.** See l. 552 *nitor unus.*

584. **Io:** Greek accusative.

587. **animo,** 'in his heart.'

peiora: we should say, 'the worst.'

590. **nescio quem,** 'some one.' The verb combines with the pronoun.

factura, 'destined to make.'

592. **calet:** *sol* is the subject. The verb is not impersonal.

orbe, 'circuit.'

594. **secreta,** 'the lonely spots.' For this neuter plural of an adjective in substantive sense see l. 479 *nemorum avia*: for the singular l. 129 *verum.*

595. **de plebe deo.** Join *deo* in apposition with *deo* in l. 594. *de plebe* thus has the force of an adjective, *plebeio*, as in the expression *vis . . . sine pondere*, l. 26. For the idea of patrician and plebeian deities see l. 173 *plebs habitat diversa locis.*

596. **sed qui.** This Anaphora gives greater weight to the statement.

597. **Lernae:** a marshy lake in Argolis was famous as the abode of the Hydra, which Hercules slew.

598. **Lyrcea.** From the mountain Lyrceum flowed the river Inachus, who was Io's father.

599. Notice *cum* with indicative in a sentence of the form:— 'He was going to the city, when he saw . . .'

603. **sub.** See l. 494 *sub luce*, 'during.' The contrast is emphasized—'whilst it was broad daylight, elsewhere.'

605. **atque** has the force 'whereupon.'

ut quae. This phrase, like *quippe qui*, has a causal, or corroborative, force, 'knowing well as she did . . .'

612. **Saturnia.** Juno was daughter of Saturn. Compare *Saturnius*, l. 163.

613. **nec non.** These two negatives unite, and make a positive; 'moreover.'

cuius: genitive of possessor.

614. **veri:** substantival, as above, ll. 223, 322.

615. **genitam**: supply *esse*.

616. **munus**: in apposition to *hanc*.

617. **quid faciat**: i. e. Jupiter. Deliberative subjunctive.

crudele: i.e. *est*.

addicere: a legal term, 'to award,' 'make over,' 'resign.' The latter sense here.

618. **suspectum**: participle used as a substantive, like *inventum*, l. 521.

pudor, &c., 'his shame is such as to urge him (to depart) from the latter (course), love dissuades him from the former.'

est qui suadeat: a consecutive construction.

620. **sociae generis.** Jupiter and Juno were both children of Saturn.

621. Notice the sequence of moods, *negaretur . . . poterat*. A subjunctive in a conditional sentence is usually followed by another subjunctive; but *poterat . . . videri* forms one hypothetical predicate, 'she might have seemed to be,' and is equivalent to a subjunctive. See l. 679 *poteras . . . considere*.

623. **furti**: objective genitive.

624. **servandam tradidit**: the gerundive is equivalent to a final clause, 'that he might guard her.' It is common with verbs of giving, managing, &c. See l. 74, where, however, there is no active sense in the verb: *cesserunt nitidis habitandae piscibus undae*.

626. **inde**: the adverb 'thence' is equivalent to 'from them'; join with *bina*.

suis vicibus, 'in their proper turn.' For *suus* in this sense see l. 17 *sua forma*.

bina, 'two together,' 'in pairs.'

627. **servabant**: absolute use of an active verb, with object understood. The rest of the line is a military metaphor, 'on guard.'

629. **quamvis aversus**, 'however much he was turned away.'

630. **luce.** This ablative of time without a preposition is probably an extension of the locative case.

pasci: middle force, as in l. 632.

tellure sub alta: i.e. 'deep under the earth.' The adverb is replaced by an adjective.

631. **claudit**: i.e. in a stall.

collo: dative of remoter object.

632. **arboreis**: i.e. *arborum*. Adjective for genitive: l. 104 *arbuteos fetus*. The ablative is instrumental of the means.

636. **quae bracchia.** The substantive is attracted to the relative clause. See l. 63 *occiduo quae litora sole tepescunt.* Consecutive construction.

637. **conata.** The participle is equivalent to a clause, 'when she tried.'

640. **Inachidas**: adjective for genitive.

ripas. This repetition is called Epanaphora. See l. 121 *subiere domus—domus antra fuerunt.*

nova, 'strange,' 'unwonted.' See l. 310 *novi . . . fluctus.*

642. **nāïdēs**: a trisyllable.

ignorant, ignorat. Repetition again.

643. **sorores**: the Naiads of the preceding line, other daughters of Inachus.

645. **senior.** The comparative force is to be neglected. Translate 'aged.' See l. 580 *Apidanus senex.* 'Older than others,' is the idea underlying this use.

646. **patriis** = *patris.*

647. **nec . . . et.** The first clause is really affirmative, meaning 'she weeps.'

sequantur, 'follow her efforts,' or 'her desire.'

649. **littera**: not 'a letter,' but 'a word': i.e. her name, Io.

duxit, 'traced.'

650. **corporis . . . mutati** is put for *corporis mutationis.* So *ante Urbem conditam,* 'before the founding of Rome': and l. 662 *praeclusa ianua,* 'the closing of the door.'

651. The order is *pendensque in cornibus et cervice niveae iuvencae gementis, . . .*

653. *tune es nata, mihi quaesita,* &c. *mihi* is dative of the agent, or person interested. See l. 335 *sumitur illi,* and l. 341.

654. **non inventa** . . .. 'when you could not be found you were a slighter affliction than when you were found'; i.e. 'your loss was a slighter affliction than your discovery.'

656. **ducis,** 'heave.' For a different sense see l. 649.

657. **quod.** The antecedent to this relative is the whole clause *ad mea verba remugis*

unum: take as predicate. It equals *solum,* as often.

658. **at,** 'Ah! but . . .' The particle here introduces a thought in strong contrast to the reality.

thalamos. The poets are fond of using the plural of this word.

taedas. See l. 483.

660. **de grege nunc . . . nunc de grege.** See l. 121.

661. This line follows Virgil, *Aeneid* xii. 879 *Cur mortis ademptu est Condicio? possem tantos finire dolores.*

663. **nocet**: impersonal. Supply me before esse.

praeclusa ianua, 'the shutting of the door,' not the door itself. See above, [illegible], l. 650.

664. **stellatus**. The eyes look like stars. See l. 723 [illegible].

665. **patri**, 'from her sire'; dative of the person interested. See l. 766 [illegible].

668. **Phoronidos**, 'descendant of Phoroneus,' here stands for Io. Phoroneus, however, was a brother of Io according to the Greek mythology.

669. **natum**. Hermes, whom the Romans identified with their god of trade, Mercurius. Hermes was son of Zeus and Maia, a daughter of Atlas. See l. 682, where Hermes is called Atlantiades. Maia was the eldest of the Pleiades, seven sisters; one of whom was said to have disappeared. Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*, sings:

'Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade,
Glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid.'

Hermes wears a cap, has wings on his ankles, and carries the caduceus, a rod with two serpents twining round it; which serpents were, in older representation, white ribbons.

670. **Pleias**: scan as trisyllable.

imperat ut det. See l. 380 *detque vagos*; also l. 764.

671. **potenti** with *manu*.

672. **somniferam**. Hermes was the bringer of dreams to mankind from Zeus: and so also of sleep.

sumpsisse. See l. 170 [illegible], aorist infinitive. Here it implies the quickness of the action.

tegumen: the cap, or *petasus*.

673. **arce**: as in ll. 164, 27.

675. **posuit**: as in l. 330.

677. **dum venit abductas**, 'stolen as he comes'; i.e. 'which he had stolen on the way.' The MSS. read *adductas*, but Hermes is usually associated with theft.

structis . . . avenis. The Pan-pipe, made of straws or reeds, joined together with wax. It survives in the orchestra of the Punch and Judy show. See l. 683 *iunctis . . . harundinibus*.

cantat, 'plays.'

678. **voce nova**, 'the strange music.' See l. 687 *reperta Fistula nuper erat*.

at tu, 'you there!' The force of *at* here is interjectional. The speaker interrupts, and asks Hermes to come and sit by him: *at* then introduces a request to do something other than that which he is doing.

679. **poteras . . . considere,** 'you might sit down by me'; just as in Virgil, *Eclogue* i. 80 *hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem.* See l. 621 *poterat non vacca videri,* and note.

682. **Atlantiades.** See note, l. 669.

euntem with *diem.*

multa loquendo: ablative of manner.

683. **detinuit . . . diem,** 'occupied the day.' *detinere* is to engage a person in an occupation, and is here transferred to the time.

sermone: of instrument. The two expressions come to the same thing.

684. **servantia,** 'watchful.' See l. 627 *servabant.*

685. **pugnat,** 'strives,' or 'struggles.'

somnos: pluralism.

686. **quamvis . . . est.** Indicative with *quamvis* is very unusual; and not found in Cicero.

690. **hamadryadas**: Greek accusative. These were nymphs who dwelt in trees, with which their life was bound up.

Nonacrinas, 'of Nonacris'; i.e. Arcadian.

691. **naias**: properly a water nymph, is here generalized to mean any kind of nymph. See note, l. 192.

Syringa: Greek accusative. In Greek the word means a pipe, or tube; or anything that produces a whistling sound. From the same root comes the Latin *susurrus.*

692. **satyros.** See note, l. 193.

694. **Ortygiam . . . deam**: Diana. Ortygia was another name of Delos, where Diana was born.

colebat, 'honoured'; i.e. by imitating her.

695. Diana in sculpture appears with a short skirt and high boots, for hunting. So in ll. 475, 476, Daphne follows the same life, *aemula Phoebes.*

696. **falleret,** 'she might have deceived.'

Latonia: i.e. Diana, daughter of Latona. Supply *esse.*

698. **sic quoque,** 'and even thus'; i.e. in spite of the difference.

Lycaeo. See l. 217 *pineta Lycaei.*

699. **caput . . . praecinctus**: like *tectus . . . vultum,* l. 265.

acuta: we speak of pine-needles. For *Pan* see l. 193.

700. **talia verba refert.** At this point Hermes succeeds in sending Argus to sleep. See below, ll. 713, 714. But the poet finishes the story, though Hermes did not.

restabat, &c., 'it remained (for Hermes) to repeat the words of Pan, and (to tell) how the nymph fled . . .'

701. **avia**: see l. 479.

702. **Ladonis.** Milton, at the end of his *Arcades*, writes:

'Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more
By sandy Ladon's lilied banks.'

Notice that he recalls the epithet *harenosi*.

703. **venerit**: subjunctive, because the clause beginning with *donec* is a subordinate clause in Oratio Obliqua.

704. **se** refers to *illam*, the subject of the infinitive *orasse*, i. e. *oravisse*.

liquidas: imagined as being of the same nature as the water they inhabited. So *caeruleus frater*, l. 275, of Neptune, and l. 333 *caeruleum Tritona*.

705. **Pana, Syringa**: Greek accusatives.

prensam: contraction for *prehensam*.

sibi. See l. 653, note.

706. **pro corpore nymphae** is the order. Anastrophe. See l. 67 *haec super*.

707. **suspirat**: a return to the indicative mood, though the construction is still oblique.

motos: middle force; 'stirring.'

708. **querenti**: participle; supply a person.

709. **vocis**, 'sound,' as in l. 678.

710. **concilium**: a secondary sense of the word, 'union.'

711. **atque ita.** See l. 228.

712. **tenuisse**: i. e. Pan.

713. **talia dicturus.** See above, l. 700. 'Such was the story's end that Hermes was about to tell.'

Cyllenius. Hermes was said to have been born on Mount Cyllene. See l. 217.

716. **languidă** with *lumina*; *medicatā* with *virgā*.

717. **nec mora**: supply *est*, and see l. 671 *parva mora est*.

falcato . . . ense: called *harpe* in *Met*. v. 176.

718. **saxo . . . rupem.** For Argus had driven his charge to the top of the mountain. l. 666 *montis sublime cacumen*.

720. **in tot lumina**, 'for those many eyes (to use).' Notice the arrangement *lumina lumen*; and in the next line the Chiasmus *centum oculos nox una*.

722. **volucris suae.** Juno's bird was the peacock, the owl of Minerva, the dove of Venus, the eagle of Jupiter.

Saturnia: l. 612.

723. **stellantibus.** See l. 664 *stellatus*.

725. **Erinyn**: Greek accusative. For the Erinyes see l. 241.

726. **caecos**, 'concealed,' 'secret.' See l. 24 *caeco . . . acervo*; and l. 388 *caecis . . . latebris*.

728. Io is represented with the horns of a cow, and may,

perhaps, therefore be connected with the Moon-Goddess and her crescent horns. The visit to Egypt points also to an identification with Isis, who was sometimes considered as the Moon-Goddess.

729, &c. The order is *quem simul ac tetigit, procubuitque positis in margine ripae genibus, tollensque resupino collo vultus, quos solos (tollere) potuit, ad ardua sidera, visa (est) et gemitu . . . queri* . . . The two words *que* mean 'both' . . . 'and,' and the first *que* introduces the principal clause.

730. **ardua** perhaps is to be understood of Io, throwing back her neck and raising her head aloft.

731. **solos . . . vultus**: only her face and not her arms.

732. **lūctĭsŏnō mūgītū.** See l. 14. Spondaic ending.

733. **cum Iove,** 'to Iove.'

737. **Stygias iubet.** See l. 188, note.

738. **illa**: Io.

742. **ungula**: collective, for 'each hoof'; and hence *quinos*, the distributive numeral.

744. **nymphē**: Greek form of *nympha*.

745. **erigitur**: middle use.

747. **dea**: predicative; take after the verb.

linigera . . . turba: i.e. the Egyptian priests, whom Herodotus remarked as clothed only in linen garments.

748. Herodotus identified Epaphus, son of Io by Jupiter, with the Bull-God, Apis, of the Egyptians.

tandem: after all Io's sufferings.

749. **iuncta parenti**: i. e. *iuncta templis parentis*. A shortened form of expression, Brachylogy.

750, &c. Phaethon, son of Helios the Sun-God, and Clymene, provoked by Epaphus, sets out to his father, to beg leave to drive his chariot.

animis, 'in pride.'

751. **Sole.** See l. 10, note.

magna loquentem, 'boasting.'

752. **sibi cedentem**: as he ought, that is, if Epaphus was son of Jove.

Phoebo parente: ablative of cause, as *tumidus . . . imagine*, l. 754.

753. **Inachides,** 'descendant of Inachus,' i. e. Epaphus.

omnia: limiting accusative with *credo*.

756. **Clymenen**: Greek accusative. This Clymene was daughter of Iphis, a wife of the Aethiopian king, Merops. There was another Clymene, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

757. **ille ego liber,** 'I, so free, so haughty.' *ille* empha-

sizes *ego*. See the introductory lines to Virgil's *Aeneid*: *Ille ego, qui quondam* . . .

760. **at**. See note, l. 658.

si modo, 'if only . . .' i.e. 'supposing,' or 'putting the case that . . .'; also l. 775.

761. **adsere caelo**, 'vindicate my claim to heavenly birth.' See l. 462.

762. **collo**: dative.

763. **caput**. In St. Matt. v. 36 we have 'Neither shalt thou swear by thy head.'

Meropis. See l. 756, note.

taedas. See l. 483.

sororum. These were the Heliades, who wept for the fate of Phaethon, when he was killed by Jove. They were changed into poplar trees, and their tears into amber.

764. **traderet, oravit**: like *det imperat*, l. 670; and *det . . . rogat*, l. 386.

765, 766. Arrange thus: *Clymene [ambiguum est utrum] magis mota (sit) precibus Phaethontis an ira criminis sibi dicti*].

dicti sibi, 'brought against her.' *sibi* is the dative of the person interested. See l. 665.

criminis, 'charge,' or 'imputation.'

766. **caelo**: i.e. *in caelum*. Poetic use of dative.

770. **temperat**, 'regulates,' i.e. gives the succession of day and night.

hoc with *Sole*.

771. **neget**, &c., 'let him say that he will no longer be beheld by me,' i.e. 'that I may no longer look upon his light.'

773. **longus . . . labor est . . . nosse**. So *parva mora est . . . sumpsisse*, l. 671.

774. Arrange *domus, unde oritur*, &c.

terrae: i.e. Aethiopia.

775. **si modo**: see note, l. 760. What is the difference of mood and tense in the two verbs *gradere* and *scitabere*?

For **fert animus** see note, l. 1.

777. **concipit aethera mente**, 'imagines,' or 'fixes the thought of the heaven in his mind.' It is implied by this expression that he imagined the heaven as his rightful sphere; and so is led on to ask Helios to allow him to drive the chariot. For *aether* as the divine realms see l. 151, and note.

778. **ignibus . . . sidereis**, 'the sun's rays.' See l. 424 *aetherio . . . sidere*.

779. **ortus**: the region of the sun-rising; plural, because it is daily repeated.

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INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Acas, -antis, *m.* A river of Illyria: called also Aous.

Aeŏlius, -a, -um, *adj.* Pertaining to Aeolus, King of the Winds.

Aethiŏps, -opis, *m.* An Ethiopian. acc. *pl.* Aethiopas.

Amor, -is, *m.* Cupid, son of Venus.

Amphītrītē, -es, *f.* The wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

Amphrȳsos, -i, *m.* A small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.

Āŏnius, -a, -um, *adj.* Of Aonia, old name of the south-east part of Boeotia.

Āŏnii, -orum, *pl.* The Aonians.

Āpīdănus, -i, *m.* A river in Thessaly.

Ăpollĭnĕus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Apollo; son of Juppiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana.

Arcădĭa, -ae, *f.* A mountainous inland district in the Peloponnesus.

Arcăs, -adis or -os, *m.* (1) Son of Juppiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians. (2) An Arcadian.

Arestŏrĭdes, -ae, *m.* Son of Arestor, i.e. Argus.

Argŏlĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Argos, capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, a most ancient city in Greece.

Argus, -i, *m.* The hundred-eyed keeper of Io after she was changed into a heifer by Juppiter.

Astraea, -ae, *f.* The goddess of justice.

Atlantĭădes, -ae, *m.* A male descendant of Atlas, Hermes, or Mercury, son of Maia, daughter of Atlas.

Augustus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of Augustus.

Augustus, -i, *m.* A surname of Octavianus Caesar after he attained to undivided authority, and

afterwards of all the Roman Emperors.

Aurora, -ae, *f.* (1) The dawn, daylight. (2) The East.

Caesăreus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Caesar.

Capitolium, -ii, *n.* (caput) The capitol at Rome.

Cephisis, -idis, *adj. f.* Of Cephisus.

Cephisus, -i, *m.* A river in Phocis and Boeotia.

Cĕrĕalis, -e, *adj.* Of or belonging to Ceres, daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Juppiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, and goddess of agriculture, especially of corn.

Clăros, -i, *f.* A town in Ionia, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo.

Clўmĕnē, -es, *f.* Wife of the Ethiopian king, Merops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol.

Cōrycis, -idis, *f.* Corycian. The Corycian nymphs were the Muses, so called from the Corycian cave on Mount Parnassus.

Cūpīdo, -inis, *m.* The god of love, Cupid, son of Venus.

Cyclops, -ōpis, *m.* A Cyclops, a famous one-eyed race of giants, who were Vulcan's workmen, and lived chiefly in Sicily.

Cyllēnē, -es *and* -ae, *f.* The highest mountain in the Peloponnesus, on which Mercury was born.

Cyllēnius, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Cyllene, i.e. Mercury.

Daphnē, -es, *f.* Daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a bay-tree.

Dēlius, -a, -um, *adj.* (1) Of or belonging to Delos. A small island of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. (2) Apollo.

Delphicus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Delphi, a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo.

Deucălion, -ōnis, *m.* Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.

Diāna, -ae, *f.* An ancient Italian divinity, the daughter of Juppiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo.

Ĕnipeus (*trisyl.*), -i, *m.* A branch of the Peneus, in Thessaly.

Ĕpăphus, -i, *m.* Son of Juppiter and Io.

Ĕpīmēthis, -idis, *f.* Pyrrha, daughter of Ĕpimetheus, son of Iapetus.

Ĕrinys, -yos, *f.* One of the Furies. *Acc.* **Erinyn.**

Faunus, -i, *m.* An Italian demi-god, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn; institutor of tillage and grazing.

Gallĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or

belonging to Gaul. Of a breed of dogs.

Gīgas, -antis, *m.* One of the fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm the heavens, and were smitten by Juppiter with lightning, and buried under Mount Aetna and other volcanoes.

Haemŏnĭa, -ae, *f.* A poetical name of Thessaly.

Hȳmen, -enis, *m.* The god of marriage, Hymen.

Īăpĕtus, -i, *m.* A Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.

Īnăchīdes, -ae, *m.* A male descendant of Inachus.

Īnăchis, -idis, -idos, *f.* Daughter of Inachus, Io. Also *adj.*, belonging to Inachus.

Īnăchus, -i, *m.* (1) The first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus. (2) A river in Argolis.

Indus, -a, -um, *adj.* Belonging to India, Indian.

Indi, -orum, *m.* The Indians.

Īō, -ūs, *f.* Daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Juppiter, and changed by him into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity under the name of Isis.

Īris, -idis, *f.* (*acc.* Irim.) (1) Daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods. (2) The Rainbow.

Iūno, -ōnis, *f.* The goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, wife of Juppiter, and guardian deity of women.

Iūnōnĭus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Juno.

Iuppĭter, Iovis, *m.* Juppiter or Jove, son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans.

Lādon, -ōnis, *m.* A river in Arcadia.

Lătĭus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Latium, a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea: Rome was situated at its northern extremity.

Lerna, -ae, *f.* A forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name.

Lȳcaeus, -i, *m.* A mountain in Arcadia, where Juppiter and Pan were worshipped.

Lȳcāon, -onis, *m.* King of Arcadia, whom Juppiter turned into a wolf.

Lȳcāŏnĭus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Lycaon.

Lyrcēum, -i, *n.* A town and a mountain on the borders of Argolis and Arcadia.

Lyrcēus, -a, -um, *adj.* Belonging to Lyrceum.

Maenăla, -orum, *n. pl.* A range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from

Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan.

Mānes, -ium, m. pl. (1) The infernal deities. (2) The souls of the dead, shades. (3) The Lower World.

Mĕrops, -ŏpis, m. King of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaethon.

Mŏlossus, -a, -um, adj. Belonging to Molossis or Molossia in Epirus.

Năbătaeus, -a, -um, adj. Belonging to Nabataea, a country in Arabia.

Nais, -idis, or **Nāias**, -adis, f. A water-nymph, Naiad.

Nērēis, -idis, f. A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph.

Nēreus, -ei and -eos, m. Son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.

Nīlus, -i, m. The river Nile.

Nōnăcrīnus, -a, -um, adj. Of or belonging to Nonacris, a mountain and town in Arcadia.

Oetaeus, -a, -um, adj. Of or belonging to Oeta, a mountain range in the South of Thessaly.

Ŏlympus, -i, m. A mountain range on the border of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height and so regarded as the seat of the gods.

Ortygia, -ae, f. The ancient name of Delos; 'Quail Island.'

Ossa, -ae, f. A mountain in Thessaly.

Paean, -anos, m. An appellation of Apollo as the healing deity.

Pălātium, -i, n. (1) One of the hills on which Rome was built, the Palatine. (2) The house of Augustus on the Palatine. Used in plural.

Pān, Pānos, m. The chief god of woods and shepherds, the son of Mercury. Acc. Pana.

Parnāsus, -i, m. A high mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, below which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring.

Pătăreus, -a, -um, adj. Belonging to Patara, a seaport town of Lycia, with an oracle of Apollo.

Pēlion, -ii, n. A lofty range of mountains in East Thessaly.

Pēnēis, -idis, f. adj. Of or belonging to Peneus.

Pēnēius, -a, -um, adj. Of or belonging to Peneus.

Pēnēus or -os, -i, m. (1) The principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe. (2) The river god, father of Cyrene and Daphne.

Persis, -idis, f. The country of the Persians, on the Persian Gulf. Acc. Persida.

Phăĕthon, -ontis, *m.* Son of Helios and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot.

Phōcis, -idis, *f.* A country of northern Greece, west of Boeotia.

Phoebē, -ēs, *f.* The moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus.

Phoebus, -i, *m.* Apollo, identified with the Sun-god.

Phŏrōnis, -idis, *f.* Descendant of Phoroneus, *i.e.* Io, daughter of Inachus.

Pindus, -i, *m.* A lofty mountain range, separating Thessaly from Epirus.

Plēias, -adis, *f.* One of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed among the stars, Maia.

Prŏmēthīdes, -ae, *m.* Son of Prometheus, *i.e.* Deucalion.

Pyrrha, -ae, *f.* Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.

Pȳthia, -orum, *n. pl.* The Pythian games, instituted by Apollo.

Pȳthon, -ōnis, *m.* The serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo. *Acc.* Pythona.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Rome, Roman.

Sāturnia, -ae, *f.* Daughter of Saturn, *i.e.* Juno.

Sāturnius, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Saturn, *i.e.* Juppiter, Pluto.

Sāturnus, -i, *m.* A mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; honoured as the god of agriculture and civilization, and regarded as father of Juppiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno.

Scythia, -ae, *f.* The country of the Scythians, north of the Pontus Euxinus.

Silvānus, -i, *m.* The deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.

Sol, -is, *m.* The sun-god.

Sperchēos, -i, *m.* A river of southern Thessaly.

Stygius, -a, -um, *adj.* Of or belonging to Styx, (1) a river in Arcadia, or (2) the principal river in the infernal regions.

Sȳrinx, -ingis, *f.* A nymph changed into a reed. *Acc.* Syringa.

Tartara, -orum, *n. pl.* The infernal regions.

Tempē, *n. pl. indecl.* A beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.

Tĕnĕdos, -i, *f.* An island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas.

Terra, -ae, *f.* The Earth.

Thĕmis, -idis, *f.* The goddess of justice and of prophecy. *Dat.* Themi. *Acc.* Themin.

Tītan, -ānis, *m.* (1) A Titan. (2) The sun-god Helios, son of Hyperion, one of the Titans.

Tītānius, -a, -um, *adj.* (1) Of or belonging to the Titans, the sons and daughters of Uranus and Ge, who contended for the sovereignty of heaven, and were sent to Tartarus by Juppiter. (2) A descendant of a Titan, i.e. Pyrrha.

Tŏnans, -antis, *m.* The Thunderer, an epithet of Juppiter.

Trītōn, -ōnis, *m.* A sea-god, son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea. Acc. Tritona.

Vĕnus, -ĕris, *f.* Goddess of love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas.

Vesper, -ĕris, *m.* The West.

Zĕphyrus, -i, *m.* The West Wind.

VOCABULARY

a. = active.
abl. = ablative.
acc. = accusative.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
card. = cardinal.
comp. = comparative.
corr. = correlative.
defect. = defective.
dep. = deponent.
dim. = diminutive.
f. = feminine.
freq. = frequentative.
gen. = genitive.
incep. = inceptive.
indecl. = indeclinable.
interj. = interjection.
interrog. = interrogative.
irreg. = irregular.
m. = masculine.
n. = neuter.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.
ord. = ordinal.
part. = participle.
pers. = personal.
pl., plur. = plural.
prep. = preposition.
pron. = pronoun.
reflect. = reflective.
reflex. = reflexive.
rel. = relative.
rt. = root.
sc. = scilicet.
sing. = singular.
sup. = superlative.
usu. = usually.
v. = verb.

ā, āb, *prep.* (*with abl.*), (1) from; (2) by (of living or personified agents); (3) on; (4) owing to.

abdūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to take away.

ăbeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, (1) to go away, depart; (2) change.

abscindo, -ĕre, -cidi, -cissum, *v. a.*, to cut off *or* away, to tear off.

abstrăho, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to drag *or* pull away.

absum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to be wanting, absent.

absumo, -ĕre, -sumpsi, -sumptum, *v. a.*, (1) to take away; (2) destroy.

ăcervus, -i, *m.*, a heap.

ăcōnitum, -i, *n.*, a poisonous plant, aconite.

ăcūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharp, pointed.

ăd, *prep. with acc.*, (1) against, towards, to; (2) at, near.

addīco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, (1) to assent to, award; (2) deliver; (3) surrender.

addo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, to give in addition, add.

addūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to draw to, draw up.

ădeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, to approach, encounter.

ădĕō, *adv.*, so far, so, to such an extent.

adfecto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. freq.*, to strive after, pursue, enter on.

adfero, -ferre, attŭli (att.), adlatum (all.), *v.a.*, to bring or convey to.

adflo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. and n.*, to breathe on.

adfor, -fari, -fatus sum, *v. dep.*, to address.

adhaereo, -ēre, -haesi, -haesum, *v. n.*, to stick to.

adhūc, *adv.*, hitherto, as yet.

adicio (adjicio), -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, *v. a.*, to throw to, to hurl.

adiŭvo, -are, -iūvi, -iūtum, *v. a.*, to assist, support.

admiror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to wonder at.

admissum, -i, *n.*, crime, offence.

admitto, -ĕre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, (1) to admit; (2) commit; (3) give the rein to (of horses), give free play to.

admŏveo, -ēre, -movi, -motum, *v. a.*, to move to, conduct towards.

adnuo, -ĕre, -ui, -utum, *v. n.*, to nod at, assent.

ădŏleo, -ēre, -ui, -ultum, *v. a.*, (1) to offer on the altar; (2) to set fire to.

adŏpĕrio, -ire, -erui, -ertum, *v. a.*, to cover.

adoro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to worship, honour.

adsensus, -ūs, *m.*, assent, approbation.

adsero, -ĕre, -erui, -ertum, *v. a.*, (1) to free from, liberate; (2) claim, appropriate.

adsiduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, in constant attendance, continual.

adspergo, -inis, *f.*, a sprinkling, besprinkling.

adspiro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n. and a.*, (1) to breathe upon (*with dat.*); (2) to favour.

adstringo, -ere, -inxi, -ictum, *v. a.*, to bind, fasten.

adsum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to be present.

aduncus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bent inwards, hooked.

adventus, -ūs, *m.*, an approach, arrival.

adversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, in the way, opposite, in front.

adverto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, to turn or direct towards.

aemŭlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, striving after, rivalling.

aequalis, -e, *adj.*, (1) equal; (2) smooth, level.

aequŏr, -ŏris, *n.*, surface of the sea, sea.

aequum, -i, *n.*, that which is fair, justice, honour.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level, favourable.

āēr, āĕris, *m.*, air, mist.

aes, aeris, *n.*, copper, bronze.

aesculeus, -a, -um, *adj.*, made of oak.

aestus, -ūs, *m.*, (1) surging flood; (2) heat; (3) summer.

aetās, -ātis, *f.*, age, time.

aeternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, everlasting, eternal.

aethēr, -ĕris, *m.*, upper air, heaven; *acc.*, aethera.

aethĕrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of heaven, lofty.

aevum, -i, *n.*, a space of

time, eternity, time of life, age.

ăger, -gri, *m.*, a field.

ăgĭtābĭlis, -e, *adj.*, easily moved, light.

ăgĭto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. freq.*, to drive about, to move, or shake, about.

agna, -ae, *f.*, a lamb.

ăgo, -ĕre, ēgi, actum, *v. a.*, (1) to drive; (2) keep (silence).

aio, *v. defect.*, say.

āla, -ae, *f.*, a wing.

ălĭmentum, -i, *n.*, nourishment, food.

ălĭquis, aliquid, *indef. pron.*, some, some one.

ălius, -a, -ud, *adj.*, other, another; alii . . . alii, some . . . others.

altĕr, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, (1) one of two, the other; (2) the latter.

altus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, deep.

alveus, -i, *m.*, a hollow, cavity, river-bed.

alvus, -i, *f.*, (1) the belly; (2) womb.

amans, -antis, *part. m. and f.*, lover, loving.

ămārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bitter.

ambĭguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, changeable, doubtful.

ambio, -ire, -ivi *and* -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to surround.

ambo, -ae, -o, *adj.*, both.

ămitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, to let go, lose.

amnis, -is, *m.*, a river.

ămor, -ōris, *m.*, love; (personified) God of Love.

an, *conj.*, (1) or, or whether; (2) pray?

ancŏra, -ae, *f.*, an anchor.

anguĭpes, -ĕdis, *adj.* (anguis, pes), snake-footed.

ănĭma, -ae, *f.*, breath of life, breeze.

ănĭmăl, -ālis, *n.*, an animal.

ănĭmans, -antis, *part.* (animo), animate, living.

animo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to make alive.

ănĭmus, -i, *m.*, (1) the mind, feelings; (2) courage, rage; (3) pride, spirit.

annus, -i, *m.*, year.

antĕ, *prep. with acc.*, before; *adv.*, before, in time past.

antiquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ancient.

antrum, -i, *n.*, a cave, cavern.

anxius, -a, -um, *adj.*, anxious, uneasy.

ăpĕr, -pri, *m.*, wild boar.

ăpĕrio, -ire, -ui, -rtum, *v. a.*, to open.

ăpertus, -a, -um, *part.*, open, clear.

aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable, adapted, fit.

ăqua, -ae, *f.*, water.

ăquĭla, -ae, *f.*, an eagle.

ăquĭlo, -ōnis, *m.*, the north wind.

āra, -ae, *f.*, an altar.

arbor, -ŏris, *f.*, tree.

arbustum, -i, *n.*, a plantation.

arbūteus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the wild strawberry tree.

arcĭtĕnens, -entis, *adj.*, (arcus, teneo), holding a bow, bow-bearing.

arcus, -ūs, *m.*, a bow.

ardens, -entis, *part.* (ardeo), blazing, burning.

ardeo, -ēre, arsi, arsum, *v. n.*, to blaze, be on fire.

ardesco, arsi, *v. n.*, *incep.*, to take fire, become inflamed.

arduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, steep, lofty, high.

ărēnōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full of sand, sandy.

argenteus, -a, -um, *adj.*, made of silver, silvery.

arista, -ae, *f.*, beard of an ear of grain, ear (itself).

armă, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.

armentum, -i, *n.*, herd.

ăro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to plough, till.

ars, artis, *f.*, art, skill.

artūs, -uum, *m. pl.*, the limbs.

artus, -a, -um, *part.* (arceo), close, thick, narrow.

ărundo, -inis, *f.*, a reed, cane.

arvum, -i, *n.*, an arable field, region, country.

arx, arcis, *f.*, (1) a stronghold, citadel; (2) summit.

asper, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, rough, harsh.

astrum, -i, *n.*, a star.

at, *conj.*, (1) but; (2) Well! at any rate.

atque, *conj.*, and, and moreover.

ātrium, -i, *n.*, hall.

attŏnĭtus, -a, -um, *part.* (attono), awe-struck, amazed.

auctor, -ōris, *m.* and *f.*, creator, maker, inventor.

audax, -acis, *adj.*, daring, bold.

audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, to hear.

aufero, auferre, abstŭli, ablatum, *v. a.*, to bear away, carry off.

augeo, -ēre, auxi, auctum, *v. a.*, to increase.

augŭrium, -i, *n.*, (1) augury; (2) forecast, guess.

augustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, consecrated, venerable.

aura, -ae, *f.*, air, breeze.

aurātŭs, -a, -um, *adj.*, golden, gilt.

aureus, -a, -um, *adj.*, golden.

auris, -is, *f.*, ear.

aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.

auster, -tri, *m.*, the south wind, south.

aut, *conj.*, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.

autumnus, -i, *m.*, the autumn, harvest time.

auxĭliaris, -e, *adj.*, aiding, helpful.

auxĭlium, -ii, *n.*, help, aid.

ăvēna, -ae, *f.*, (1) an oat stalk, straw; (2) pipe.

aversor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, (1) to turn oneself away; (2) avoid; (3) scorn.

averto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, to turn aside.

avia, *adj. n. plur.*, by-ways, pathless spots.

ăvidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, eager, greedy.

ăvius, -a, -um, *adj.*, out of the way, pathless.

axis, -is, *m.*, (1) an axle; (2) pole; (3) heaven.

barba, -ae, *f.*, the beard.

bellum, -i, *n.*, war.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* (comp. melius, sup. optime), well.

bīni, -ae, -a, two by two, two a-piece, (*pl.*) *and*. two.
binus, -a, -um : = bini.
blandus, -a, -um, *adj.*, smooth, caressing, fond.
bŏreas, -ae, *m.*, the north wind.
bōs, bovis, *m. and f.*, ox, bull, cow.
bracchium, -ii, *n.*, the forearm, arm.
brĕvis, -e, *adj.*, short.
būcīna, -ae, *f.*, a crooked horn or trumpet.

căcūmen, -inis, *n.*, tip, end, summit.
cădo, -ĕre, cecidi, casum, *v. n.*, to fall.
caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) blind ; (2) hidden, secret.
caedes, -is, *f.*, slaughter.
caedo, -ĕre, cecidi, caesum, *v. a.*, cut down, strike, kill.
caelestis, -e, *adj.*, heavenly.
caelĭcŏla, -ae, *adj.*, dwelling in heaven, deity.
caelum, -i, *n.*, heaven, sky.
caenum, -i, *n.*, dirt, mud.
caerŭleus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark blue, azure.
caesăries, -ei, *f.*, a head of hair.
călămus, -i, *m.*, a reed, cane.
căleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to glow.
călĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, warm, hot.
cālīgo, -inis, *f.*, a mist.
cālīgo, -āre, *v. n.*, to be dark, gloomy.
campus, -i, *m.*, plain.
candeo, -ui, *v. n.*, to glow.
candor, -ōris, *m.*, clearness, radiance.
cāneo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to be white or hoary.
cānesco, 3 *v. incep.* (caneo), to grow white or hoary.
cănis, -is, *m. and f.*, a dog.
cānĭties, -em, *f.*, hoariness.
căno, -ĕre, cecini, cantum, *v. a. and n.*, to sing.
cānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white, hoary.
căpax, -ācis, *adj.*, (1) able to hold ; (2) wide, roomy, spacious.
căpella, -ae, *f. dim.* (caper), a she-goat.
căpillus, -i, *m.*, the hair of the head.
căpio, -ĕre, cēpi, captum, *v. a.*, (1) to take, contain ; (2) catch ; (3) fascinate.
caprea, -ae, *f.*, wild she-goat.
captīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, caught, taken prisoner.
căpŭt, -itis, *n.*, head.
căreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.* (*with abl.*), to be without.
cărīna, -ae, *f.*, (1) the keel of a ship ; (2) ship.
carmen, -inis, *n.*, song poem.
carpo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, (1) to pluck ; (2) spend, enjoy.
cārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dear, beloved, loving.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, fall, disaster, evil fate.
cauda, -ae, *f.*, the tail.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, reason.
cautēs, -is, *f.*, a rough, pointed rock.
cautus, -a, -um, *part.* (caveo), wary, cautious.

cāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hollow.
cēdo, -ĕre, cessi, cessum, *v. n.* and *a.*, (1) to move; (2) give place to, yield; (3) retire; (4) fall to the share of.
cĕlĕber, -bris, -bre, *adj.*, (1) crowded; (2) renowned.
cĕlĕbro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) to frequent; (2) celebrate.
cĕlĕr, -ĕris, -ĕre, *adj.*, quick.
celsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high, lofty.
centum, *num.* (*indecl.*), one hundred.
cēra, -ae, *f.*, wax.
certāmen, -inis, *n.*, a contest, struggle.
certē, *adv.*, (1) surely, certainly; (2) at any rate.
certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fixed, certain, sure.
cerva, -ae, *f.*, a hind, doe.
cervix, -icis, *f.*, the neck.
cervus, -i, *m.*, a stag, deer.
cētĕr, -a, -um, *adj.* (*used in plur.*), the rest.
ceu, *adv.*, as, like as, as if.
chăos (*abl.* chao), *n.*, infinite space, chaos.
cĭbus, -i, *m.*, food.
cingo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to surround, gird.
circumdo, -dare, -dedi, -datum, *v. a.*, to put around, encompass.
circumfluus, -a, -um, *adj.*, flowing around.
circumfundo, -ĕre, -fudi, -fūsum, *v. a.*, to pour around, envelope.
circumsŏno, 1 *v. a.* and *n.*, to make to echo, or resound.
circumspĭcio, -ĕre, -exi, -ectum, *v. n.* and *a.*, (1) to look about, take heed; (2) to survey, consider.
cĭthăra, -ae, *f.*, lute.
citus, -a, -um, *adj.*, quick, swift.
clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, shouting.
clārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clear, glorious, illustrious.
claudo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to shut.
coepi, -isse, to begin.
coeptum, -i, *n.*, a beginning, undertaking.
coerceo, -ēre, -cui, -citum, *v. a.*, to inclose, confine.
cognātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, related by birth.
cōgo, -ĕre, coēgi, coactum, *v. a.*, (1) to contract; (2) to compel.
colligo, -ĕre, -legi, -lectum, *v. a.*, (1) to gather together; (2) contract.
collis, -is, *m.*, hill.
collŏco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to place, arrange, set up.
collum, -i, *n.*, neck.
cŏlo, -ĕre, colui, cultum, *v. a.*, to till, cherish.
cŏlōnus, -i, *m.*, farmer, settler.
cŏlor, -ōris, *m.*, colour.
cŏlumba, -ae, *f.*, a dove, pigeon.
cŏma, -ae, *f.*, (1) hair; (2) foliage.
commūnis, -e, *adj.*, (1) common, general; (2) open to all.
cōmo, -ĕre, -mpsi, -mptum, *v. a.*, to comb, adorn.
concha, -ae, *f.*, a shell-fish, cockle, shell.

concĭlium, -ii, *n.*, (1) a meeting, assembly; (2) union.
concĭpio, -ĕre, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, (1) to take up; (2) receive; (3) picture (in the mind).
concordia, -ae, *f.*, an agreeing together, harmony, concord.
concordo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to agree together, harmonize.
concors, -dis, *adj.*, united, agreeing.
concŭtio, -ĕre, -cussi, -cussum, *v. a.* (quatio), to shake together, agitate, alarm.
condūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to assemble, collect.
confinis, -e, *adj.*, bordering on, similar.
confrĕmo, -ĕre, -ui, *v. n.*, to roar out, resound.
congĕries, -ei, *f.*, a heap, mass.
congĕro, -ĕre, -gessi, -gestum, *v. a.*, to collect, heap up.
coniunx, -iugis, *m.* and *f.*, a spouse, wife, husband.
cōnor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to endeavour, try.
conpāgo, -inis, *f.*, a fastening together, connexion.
conplector, -i, -xus, *v. dep.*, to encircle, embrace.
conprĭmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.*, to press closely, to hold back, restrain.
consĕro, -ĕre, -sēvi, -situm, *v. a.*, to sow over, plant.
consero, -ĕre, -serui, -sertum, *v. a.*, to connect, bind.
consīdo, -ĕre, -sēdi, -sessum, *v. n.*, (1) to settle together; (2) sit down.
consisto, -ĕre, -stiti, -stitum, *v. n.*, (1) to stand, stop; (2) settle.
consōlor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to console, comfort.
consors, -rtis, *adj.*, sharing in common.
conspĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, *v. a.*, to behold, catch sight of.
contemptrix, -icis, *f.*, she who despises.
contentus, -a, -um, *part.* (contineo), contented, satisfied.
contermĭnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring.
contingo, -ĕre, -tigi, -tactum, *v. a.*, to touch.
contrăho, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to draw together.
contrarius, -a, -um, *adj.*, fronting, opposite.
cōnūbium, -i, *n.*, wedlock.
convĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, to come together, assemble.
converto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, to turn towards.
convexus, -a, -um, *adj.*, converging, vaulted.
convivium, -ii, *n.*, banquet, feast.
convŏco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to call together, assemble.
corneus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cornu), of horn, horny.
corneus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cornus), pertaining to the cornel tree or cornel wood.

cornu, -ūs, *n.*, (1) a horn; (2) the tips of a bow.
cornum, -i, *n.*, the fruit of the cornel tree.
corpŭs, -ŏris, *n.*, (1) body; (2) company.
corrĭpio, -ĕre, -ripui, -reptum, *v. a.*, to seize, snatch up.
cortex, -icis, *m.* and *f.*, the bark, rind.
cŏruscus, -a, -um, *adj.*, waving, quivering.
credo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, (1) to believe; (2) trust, rely upon.
creo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, to make, produce.
crĕpĭto, -āre, *v. n.*, (*freq.* crepo), to rattle, creak.
crĕpuscŭlum, -i, *n.*, dim. twilight, dusk of evening.
cresco, -ĕre, crēvi, crētum, *v. n.* incep., (1) to grow; (2) to come up.
crimen, -inis, *n.*, (1) a charge, accusation; (2) offence.
crinis, -is, *m.*, hair.
crūdēlis, -e, *adj.*, cruel.
crŭentus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cruor), gory, blood-thirsty, cruel.
crŭor, -ōris, *m.*, gore, blood.
crūs, -ūris, *n.*, a leg.
culmen, -inis, *n.*, the top, summit, crown.
cultor, -ōris, *m.*, a tiller, planter.
cum, *prep. with abl.*, together with, accompanied by, with.
cum, *conj.*, (1) when; (2) since; (3) although.
cumba, -ae, *f.*, a boat, skiff.
cunctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all, the whole.
cŭpido, -inis, *f.*, desire, wish.
cŭpio, -ĕre, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, to long for, desire.
cūra, -ae, *f.*, care, anxiety.
cūro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, (1) to care for, take care of; (2) take pains.
curro, -ĕre, cucurri, cursum, *v. n.*, to run.
cursus, -ūs, *m.*, a course, journey.
curvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, crooked, bent.
cuspis, -idis, *f.*, a point, spike; a spear.
custōs, -ōdis, *m.* and *f.*, guardian.

damnum, -i, *n.*, hurt, harm, loss.
dē, *prep. with abl.*, (1) from; (2) concerning; (3) made of.
dea, -ae, *f.*, goddess.
dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to owe.
dĕcens, -entis, *part.* (decet), (1) seemly, proper; (2) beautiful.
dēcerpo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, to pluck off, gather.
dĕcet, -uit, *v. n. in third person only, person expressed by acc.*, it is becoming, it behoves.
dēcĭdo, -ĕre, -cĭdi, *v. n.*, to fall down.
dēclīvis, -e, *adj.*, sloping, steep.
dĕcor, -ōris, *m.* (dec, *root of* decet), comeliness, elegance.
dēcresco, -ĕre, -crēvi, -crētum, *v. n.*, to grow less, diminish.

dēdūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ductum, *v. a.*, to (1) bring away; (2) bring down; (3) trace.

dēformis, -e, *adj.*, misshapen, ugly.

dēfrēnātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (freno), unrestrained.

dēĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, *v. a.* (iacio), to throw down.

deinde, *adv.*, thence, then.

dēlābor, -i, -lapsus, *v. dep.*, to fall down, swoop.

dēlĕo, -ēre, -lēvi, -lētum, *v. a.*, to blot out, destroy.

delphīn, -īnis (*acc.* delphīna), *m.*, dolphin (*nom. pl.* delphines).

dēlūbrum, -i, *n.*, (1) shrine; (2) temple.

dēmens, -entis, *adj.*, mad, foolish.

dēmitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, to send down.

dēmo, -ĕre, -mpsi, -mptum, *v. a.*, to take down, withdraw.

densus, -a, -um, *adj.*, close, thick.

dēplōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n. and a.*, (1) to lament; (2) give up for lost.

dēposco, -ĕre, -poposci, *v. a.*, to demand for punishment.

deprendo (deprehendo), -ĕre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, (1) to seize upon; (2) discover, surprise.

descendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, *v. n.*, to climb down, descend.

dēsĕro, -ĕre, -rui, -rtum, *v. a.*, to forsake, abandon.

dēsĭlio, -ire, -silui, -sultum, *v. n.*, to leap down.

dēsĭno, -ĕre, -sivi *or* -sii, -itum, *v. a. and n.*, to cease.

dēsōlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to leave alone, desert.

despĭcio, -ĕre, -exi, -ectum, *v. n. and a.*, to look down upon, disdain.

dēsum, -esse, -fui, *v. n.*, to be away, be wanting.

dētĕrior, -ius, *adj. comp.* (*posit. adj.* dēter *from* de), inferior, worse.

dētĭnĕo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, (1) to keep back, detain; (2) engage, occupy.

deus, -i, *m.* (*gen. pl.* deorum *and* deum. dī *and* dīs *are found for* deī *and* deīs), god.

dēvius, -a, -um, *adj.*, out of the way, devious.

dexter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the right side.

dextra, -ae, *f.* (*sc.* manus), the right hand.

dīco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to say, tell.

dĭes, -ēi, *m. and f.*, (1) day; (2) period, time.

diffĕro, differre, distŭli, dilatum, *irreg. v. a. and n.*, (1) to scatter, disperse; (2) put off; (3) to differ from.

diffīdo, -ĕre, -fisus sum, *v. n.*, to distrust.

diffundo, -ĕre, -fūdi, -fusum, *v. a.*, to scatter.

dĭgĭtus, -i, *m.*, a finger.

dignor, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.*, to deem worthy.

dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy.

dīlŭvium, -ii, *n.*, a flood, deluge.

dīmitto, -ĕre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, to send out or forth, dismiss.

dīrectus, -a, -um, *part.* (dirigo), straight.

dirīmo (dis, emo), -ĕre, -ēmi, -emptum, v. a., to part, separate.
dīrus, -a, -um, adj., fearful, awful.
discēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., (1) to go asunder, gape, split; (2) depart.
discordia, -ae, f., disagreement, dissension.
discors, -cordis, adj., disagreeing.
discrīmen, -ĭnis, n., (1) separation, difference; (2) risk, danger.
disĭcio, -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, v. a. (dis, iacio), to throw aside, scatter.
dispar, -ăris, adj., unequal, unlike.
dispōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsitum, v. a., to distribute, set in order.
dissaepio, -ire, -psi, -ptum, v. a., to hedge off, divide.
dissĭmĭlis, -e, adj., unlike.
dissŏcio, -āre, -avi, -atum, v. a., to disjoin, disunite.
dissuādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, v. a., to advise against, dissuade.
distinguo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, v. a., to part.
diū, adv., for a long time.
dīva, -ae, f., goddess.
dīversus, -a, -um, part., (diverto) in different directions, far distant.
dīvĕs, -itis, adj., rich.
dīvīnus, -a, -um, adj., godlike.
do, dare, dĕdi, dătum, v. a., (1) to give; (2) allow, grant; (3) spread (of sails); (4) send; (5) put.
dŏceo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, v. a., to teach, inform.
dŏcŭmentum, -i, n., (1) lesson, warning; (2) proof; (3) specimen.
dŏleo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. n., to grieve, resent.
dŏlŏr, -ōris, m., pain, grief.
dŏlŭs, -i, m., trick, craft.
dŏmĭnor, -ari, -atus sum, v. dep., to have sway, lord it.
dŏmĭnus, -i, m., lord.
dŏmo, -āre, -ui, -itum, v. a., (1) to tame; (2) overcome.
dŏmus, -ūs, f., house, home.
dōnĕc, conj., until.
dōno, -āre, -avi, -atum, v. a., to present.
dŭbĭtābĭlis, -e, adj., doubtful.
dŭbius, -a, -um, adj., doubtful, uncertain.
dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, v. a., (1) to lead; (2) trace; (3) heave; (4) assume.
dum, conj. with ind., while; with subj. (implying purpose), until.
dūrĭties (acc. duritiem, abl. duritie), f., hardness.
dūrus, -a, -um, adj., hard, rough.
dux, dŭcis, m. and f., leader.

e, ex, prep. with abl., out of, from.
ĕburnus, -a, -um, adj., of ivory.
ĕdo, -ĕre, ēdi, ēsum, v. a., to eat.
ēdo, -ĕre, ēdidi, ēditum, v. a., (1) to give forth; (2) utter.
effervesco, -ĕre, -ferbui, v. n. incep., to boil or foam up.
effĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, v. a., to produce, bring about.

effigies, -ēi, *f.*, likeness, image.
effŏdio, -ere, -fōdi, -fossum, *v. a.*, to dig out.
effundo, -ere, -fūdi, -fusum, *v. a.*, to pour forth.
ĕgens, -tis, *adj.* (egeo = I am in want), in want.
ĕgŏ, *pers. pron.*, I.
ei, *interj.*, alas!
ĕlĕmenta, -orum, *n. pl.*, first principles, elements.
ēlido, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, (1) to knock out; (2) strike aside.
ēlūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to delude, deceive.
ēmĭco, -are, -cui, -catum, *v. n.*, to spring out.
ēmitto, -ere, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, to send forth.
ĕnim, *conj.*, (1) for; (2) in fact (pointing to the reason).
ēnitor, -i, -nisus *or* -nixus, *v. n. and a. dep.*, (1) to mount up, climb; (2) bring forth.
ensis, -is, *m.*, a sword.
ēnŭmĕro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to reckon up, count over, relate.
eōdem, *adv.*, in *or* to the same place.
ērectus, -a, -um, *part.* (erigo), upright, lofty.
ergo, *adv.*, therefore, so.
ērĭgo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum, *v. a.*, to raise *or* set up.
ērĭpio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, *v. a.*, to take from, snatch.
error, -ōris, *m.*, wandering.
ērŭbesco, -ere, -bui, *v. n. incep.*, to grow red, redden.
et, *conj.*, and, et . . . et, both . . . and.

ĕtiam, *conj.*, also, even.
ēverto, -ere, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, to turn out, ruin, overturn.
ēvinco, -ere, -vici, -victum, *v. a.*, to overcome completely.
ēvŏlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to fly out, rush forth.
ēvolvo, -ere, -volvi, -vŏlūtum, *v. a.*, to unfold.
exactus, -a, -um, *part.* (exigo), precise, accurate.
exardesco, -ere, -arsi, -arsum, *v. n.*, to blaze out, be inflamed.
excĭpio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.*, (1) to take from; (2) catch up, succeed.
exclāmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n. and a.*, (1) to call *or* cry aloud; (2) exclaim.
excŭtio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, *v. a.*, to dash out.
exemplum, -i, *n.*, pattern, example, specimen.
exeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to go forth.
exhaurio, -ire, -hausi, -haustum, *v. a.*, to drink up, exhaust.
exĭgo, -ere, -egi, -actum, *v. a.*, to discover, ascertain.
exĭmo, -ere, -emi, -emptum, *v. a.*, to remove.
exĭtium, -ii, *n.*, destruction, ruin.
exōsus, -a, -um, *part.* (odi *act.*), hating.
expallesco, -ere, -lui, *v. n. incep.*, to grow *or* turn pale.
expĕriens, -entis, *part.* (experior), (1) having experience of; (2) inured to.
expĕrientia, -ae, *f.*, a trial, proof.

expĕrior, -iri, -pertus, *v. dep.*, to know by experience, essay.

expers, -tis, *adj.*, devoid of, free from, without.

exspătior, -ari, -atus, *v. n. dep.*, to extend.

exstinguo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, *v. a.*, to put out, quench.

exsto, -are, *v. n.*, (1) to stand out; (2) appear; (3) exist.

extemplo, *dim. adv.*, immediately, forthwith.

extendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum *and* -sum, *v. a.*, to stretch out, spread out.

externo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to affright.

externus, -a, -um, *adj.*, outward, external.

exterrĕo, -ĕre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to frighten.

extĭmus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.* (exter), utmost, extreme.

exŭlŭlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to howl *or* cry out.

exŭo, -ere, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, to put off, strip.

exŭviae, -arum, *f. pl.*, (1) clothing, equipments; (2) spoils.

făbrĭcător, -ōris, *m.*, an artificer, contriver.

făbrĭcor, -ari, -atus, *v. a. dep.*, to frame, construct.

făcies, -ei, *f.*, face, appearance.

făcĭnus, -oris, *n.*, a deed, crime.

făcio, -ĕre, feci, factum, *v. a.*, to do, make, cause.

faex, faecis, *f.*, grounds, sediment, dregs.

falcātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scythe-shaped.

fallax, -ācis, *adj.* (fallo), deceitful.

fallo, -ĕre, fefelli, falsum, *v. a.*, (1) to deceive; (2) escape, elude.

falsus, -a, -um, *part.* (fallo), false, pretended.

fāma, -ae, *f.*, fame, renown, report.

fastīgium, -ii, *n.*, a slope, extremity, point.

fātĭdĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (fatum dico), prophetic.

fătigo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to tire out.

fātum, -i, *n.*, fate, destiny (*usu. pl.*).

faunus, -i, *m.*, a mythical personage.

fax, facis, *f.*, a torch.

fĕcundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fruitful, copious.

fēmina, -ae, *f.*, woman.

fēmĭneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, womanly, of the female sex.

fĕra, -ae, *f.*, a wild beast.

fĕrax, -ācis, *adj.* (fero), fertile.

fĕrĭtas, -ātis, *f.* (ferus), wildness, savageness.

fĕro, ferre, tuli, latum, *v. a.*, to bear, carry, bring.

fĕrox, -ōcis, *adj.*, bold, haughty.

ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron, steel.

fĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage, cruel.

ferveo, -ēre, ferbui, *v. n.*, to glow.

fervor, -ōris, *m.*, violent heat, raging.

fessus, -a, -um, *adj.* (fateor), weary.

fētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, teeming.

fētus, -ūs, *m.*, young, offspring.
fictus, -a, -um, *part.* (fingo), feigned, false.
fīdes, -ei, *f.*, faith, honour.
fīdūcia, -ae, *f.*, trust, confidence, courage.
fīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, trusty, faithful.
fīgo, -ere, fixi, fixum, *v. a.*, to fix.
fīgūra, -ae, *f.*, shape, form.
fīlia, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.
fīlius, -ii *or* -i, *m.*, a son.
fingo, -ere, finxi, fictum, *v. a.*, to fashion, form.
fīnīo, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -ītum, *v. a.*, to limit, end.
fīnis, -is, *m.*, end.
fīo, fieri, factus sum, *v. irreg.*, to become, be made.
firmo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to make firm, strengthen.
fistŭla, -ae, *f.*, a pipe, tube, reed-pipe.
flāmen, -inis, *n.*, a blowing blast, gale.
flamma, -ae, *f.*, flame.
flāvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, yellow.
flecto, -ere, -xi, -xum, *v. a.*, to bend.
flĕo, -ēre, flēvi, flētum, *v. n.*, to weep.
flētus, -ūs, *m.*, a weeping.
flexus, -ūs, *m.*, a bending, winding.
flōs, flōris, *m.*, flower, blossom.
fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, wave.
flūmen, -inis, *n.*, a stream, flood.
fluo, -ĕre, -xi, -xum, *v. n.*, to flow.
flŭvĭālis, -e, *adj.*, pertaining to rivers, river.
foedus, -ĕris, *n.*, condition, treaty.
fons, -tis, *m.*, fountain, source.
fōris, -is, *f.*, door.
forma, -ae, *f.*, (1) form; (2) beauty; (3) kind.
formo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to shape.
formōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, beautiful, handsome.
fors, -tis, *f.*, chance.
fortĕ, *adv.*, by chance.
fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.
fossa, -ae, *f.*, a ditch.
frāga, -orum, *n. plu.*, strawberries.
frăgor, -ōris, *m.*, a crashing sound, noise.
frāter, -tris, *m.*, brother.
fraus, fraudis, *f.*, deceit.
frĕtum, -i, *n.*, strait, sea.
frīgĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold.
frīgus, -ŏris, *n.*, cold.
frons, -dis, *f.*, a leaf bough, foliage.
frons, -tis, *f.*, (1) brow; (2) front.
fruor, -i, fructus *and* fruitus, *v. n. dep.*, to enjoy (*with ablative*).
frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.
frŭtex, -icis, *m.*, a shrub, bush.
frux, frūgis, *f.*, produce (*nom. obsolete*).
fŭga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
fŭgax, -ācis, *adj.*, (1) ready to fly; (2) swift, fleet.
fŭgio, -ere, fūgi, fugitum, *v. n.*, to flee.
fŭgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to cause to flee, put to flight, send into exile.

fulgeo, -ēre, fulsi, v. n., to lighten, flash, glitter.
fulmen, -inis, n., thunderbolt.
fulvus, -a, -um, adj., tawny.
fumus, -i, m., smoke, vapour.
fundo, -ĕre, fudi, fusum, v. a., to pour.
furtum, -i, n., theft, stratagem, deceit.
fūturus, -a, -um, fut. part. of sum, about to be, coming.

gălea, -ae, f., helmet.
gaudĕo, -ēre, gavisus sum, v. n., to rejoice.
gĕlĭdus, -a, -um, adj., icy cold.
gĕmĭtus, -ūs, m. (gemo), a sighing, groan.
gemma, -ae, f., a bud, jewel.
gĕmo, -ĕre, -ui, -itum, v. n., to groan, mourn.
gĕnĕtrix, -icis, f. (root gen.), mother.
gĕnĭtor, -oris, m. (root gen.), father.
gĕnĭtus, -a, -um, part. gigno, son.
gens, -tis, f., race, tribe.
gĕnu, -us, n., knee.
gĕnus, -ĕris, n., race.
gĕro, -ĕre, gessi, gestum, v. a., to carry, wear, carry on.
gestāmen, -inis, n., a burden, ornaments.
gigno, -ĕre, genui, genitum, v. a., to beget, bring forth.
glăcies, -ei, f., ice.
glaeba, -ae, f., clod, soil.
glans, glandis, f., an acorn, chestnut.
glŏmĕro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., to gather.
glōria, -ae, f., glory, fame.

grăcĭlis, -e, adj., thin, slender.
grădior, -i, gressus, v. n. dep., to step, go.
grădus, -us, m., a step.
grāmen, -inis, n., grass.
grandis, -e, adj., full-grown, large, abundant.
grātia, -ae, f., esteem, regard.
grātus, -a, -um, adj., kind, pleasing.
grăvĭdus, -a, -um, adj., pregnant, loaded, full.
grăvis, -e, adj., (1) heavy; (2) loaded.
grăvĭtas, -atis, f., weight, heaviness.
grex, gregis, m., a flock, herd.
gurges, -itis, m., swelling flood, whirlpool.

hăbēna, -ae, f. (habeo), a rein.
hăbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. a., to have, hold.
hăbĭtābĭlis, -e, adj. (habito), habitable.
hăbĭto, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., to inhabit, dwell in.
haereo, -ēre, -si, -sum, v. n., to stick.
hămādrўas, -adis, f., a wood-nymph.
hărēnōsus, -a, -um, adj., full of sand, sandy.
hărundo, -inis, f., a reed, cane.
herba, -ae, f., (1) grass; (2) plant; (3) plants with medicinal powers, simples.
hic, haec, hoc, demonstr. pron., (1) this; (2) he, she, it; (3) the former, the latter.

hīc, *adv.*, in this place, here.
hiems, -emis, *f.*, winter, storm.
hinc, *adv.*, from this place, hence.
hŏmo, -inis, *m.*, human being, man.
hŏnor, -oris, *m.*, honour, respect.
horrendus, -a, -um, *part.* (horreo), dreadful.
horrĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, rough, prickly, grim.
horrĭfer, -era, -erum, *adj.*, terrible, horrible.
hortāmen, -inis, *n.*, an incitement, encouragement.
hospes, -itis, *m.*, host, guest.
hostis, -is, *m. and f.*, enemy, foe.
hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, human.
humeo, *v.* umeo.
humerus, *v.* umerus.
humidus, *v.* umidus.
humor, *v.* umor.
humus, -i, *f.*, ground.

iaceo (jaceo), -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, to lie.
iacto (jacto), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. freq.* (iacio), to throw, cast.
iactura (jactura), -ae, *f.*, a throwing, loss, damage.
iactus (jactus), -ūs, *m.*, hurling, a throw, cast.
iam (jam), *adv.*, now, already.
iānua (janua), -ae, *f.*, a door, house-door.
ĭbi, *adv.*, there.
īdem, eadem, idem, *pron.*, the same.
īdeo, *adv.*, for that reason, therefore.
ieiūnium (jejunium), -ii, *n.*, a fasting, fast.
ignārus, -a, -um (in, gnarus), *adj.*, (1) ignorant; (2) blind (of chance).
igneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fiery.
ignis, -is, *m.*, fire.
ignōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown.
īlex, -icis, *f.*, the holm-oak, or evergreen oak.
ille, -a, -ud, *pron.*, that or he, she, it; (2) the; (3) the former, the latter.
illic, *adv.*, there.
illinc, *adv.*, from that place, thence.
illūc, *adv.*, to that place, thither.
īmāgo, -inis, *f.*, a copy, likeness.
immĭneo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to threaten, hang over.
immūnis, -e, *adj.*, without office, free or exempt from duty.
impĕdio, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, to entangle, hinder.
impĕro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to command.
impĕtus, -ūs, *m.*, an attack, assault.
īmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) inmost, deepest; (2) bottom of (with substantive).
in, *prep. with*, (1) *acc.*, to, towards, against, for; (2) *abl.*, among, in, in the case of.
ĭnaequālis, -e, *adj.*, uneven, unlike.
ĭnānis, -e, *adj.*, empty, unreal.

Ināro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to plough in, cover by ploughing.

inclūdo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to shut in, confine.

inclusus, -a, -um, *part.* (includo), shut in.

incŏla, -ae, *m. and f.*, an inhabitant.

incŭbo, -are, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, to lie in or upon, lie down, abide, dwell in.

incurso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to run against, assault.

inde, *adv.*, (1) thence; (2) thereupon; (3) from that, or those.

indēiectus, -a, -um, *adj.*, not thrown down.

index, -icis, *m. and f.*, that which discloses, sign, informant.

indīcium, -ii, *n.*, a notice, disclosure.

indīgestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unarranged, confused.

indignans, -antis, *part.* (indignor), impatient, indignant.

indignor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to deem unworthy.

indignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) unworthy; (2) undeserving of.

indo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, to put or place into or upon, to impart.

indūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to lead into, introduce, bring on.

induo, -ĕre, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, to put on, to dress oneself in.

iners, -ertis, *adj.*, inactive, sluggish, stagnant.

infāmia, -ae, *f.*, ill fame, dishonour.

infēlix, -icis, *adj.*, unhappy, miserable.

infĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, below.

inflātus, -a, -um, *part.* (inflo), swollen, inflated.

inflo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to blow into or upon, blow out.

infundo, -ĕre, -fūdi, -fūsum, *v. a.*, (1) to pour in; (2) to place within.

ingĕmo, -ĕre, -ui, *v. n.*, to lament.

ingĕnium, -i, *n.*, natural disposition, temper, character.

ingens, -ntis, *adj.*, vast, enormous, huge.

ingrĕdior, -i, -gressus, *v. dep.*, to step into, enter.

Inhaereo, -ēre, -haesi, -haesum, *v. n.*, to stick in, adhere to.

Inhĭbeo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to hold or keep in, restrain, check.

Inhospĭtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, inhospitable.

inĭcio, -ĕre, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.* (in, iacio), to throw into.

inmadesco, -ĕre, -dui, *v. n. incep.*, to become wet or moist.

inmēdĭcābĭlis, -e, *adj.*, incurable.

inmensus, -a, -um, *adj.*, boundless, vast.

inmitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, to send into or against.

innābĭlis, -e, *adj.*, not fluid.

innascor, -i, natus, *v. dep.*, to be born in, grow up in.

innātus, -a, -um, *part.* (innascor), natural.

innītor, -i, -nixus, *v. dep.*, to lean *or* rest upon, support oneself by.

innŏcuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, harmless.

innŭmĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, countless, numberless.

innupta, -ae, *fem. adj.*, unmarried.

inops, -ŏpis, *adj.*, destitute, helpless.

inornātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unadorned.

inpătiens, -entis, *adj.*, not willing to endure.

inpello, -ere, puli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, to drive against, set in motion, discharge.

inperfectus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unfinished, incomplete.

inpĭger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, diligent, active, quick.

inpius, -a, -um, *adj.*, irreverent, ungodly, wicked.

inpleo, -ere, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*, to fill up.

inplĭco, -are, -avi, -atum (-ui, -ĭtum), *v. a.*, to infold, entwine.

inpōno, -ere, -pŏsui, -pŏsitum, *v. a.*, to put upon.

inquīro, -ere, -quīsivi, -quisitum, *v. a.* (quaero), to seek after, endeavour to discover.

inquam, 3 *v. defect.*, say; inquit, he says.

inrĕquĭetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unquiet, restless.

inrīdeo, -ere, -rīsi, -rīsum, *v. n.*, to laugh at.

inrītāmentum, -i, *n.*, an incitement, incentive.

inrīto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to provoke.

inrĭtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of no effect, useless.

inrōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to wet *or* moisten with dew, wet.

inrumpo, -ere, -rupi, -ruptum, *v. n.*, to break into.

insĕquor, -i, -secutus, *v. dep.*, to follow up.

insĭdiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, an ambush, lying in wait, treachery.

inspīro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to breathe into.

instăbĭlis, -e, *adj.*, unsteady, unstable, that cannot be trodden upon.

instĭtuo, -ere, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, to set up, in, to found, make, construct.

insulto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to scoff at, abuse.

intactus, -a, -um, *adj.*, untouched.

inter, *prep. with acc.*, between, among.

intĕrĕā, *adv.*, meanwhile.

intonsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unshorn.

intrĕmo, -ere, -ui, *v. n.*, to tremble, quake.

intro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to enter.

intŭmesco, -ere, -mui, *v. n. incep.*, to swell up, rise.

invādo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to go into, invade.

invĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. a.*, to meet with, find.

inventum, -i, *n.*, a device, contrivance, invention.

invitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, against one's will, unwilling, reluctant.

ipse, -a, -um, *pron.*, self, he himself.

ira, -ae, *f.*, anger.

iste, -a, -ud, *demonstr. pron.*, that of yours, that near you. *Implies contempt.*

ită, *adv.*, in this or that manner, thus, so.

iter, itinĕris, *n.*, a going, journey.

itĕrum, *adv.*, again, a second time.

iubar (jubar), -ăris, *n.*, a radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour.

iubeo (jubeo), -ēre, iussi, iussum, *v. a.*, to command, bid.

iudex, -icis, *c.*, judge.

iugalis (jugalis), -e, *adj.*, yoked together, nuptial.

iugĕrum (jugerum), -i, *n.*, an acre, 'juger' of land, 28,800 sq. ft., or 240 ft. in length by 120 in breadth, about ⅔ of English acre.

iŭgum (jugum), -i, *n.*, yoke.

iungo (jungo), -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to join, link, yoke.

iuro (juro), -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* and *a.*, (1) to swear, take an oath; (2) to conspire, to swear by somebody.

iūs (jus), iūris, *n.*, right, law (*distinguished from* lex, *as law in general from special enactments*).

iussum, -i, *n.*, command, order.

iustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, just, fair.

iŭvenca (juvenca), -ae, *f.* (*sc.* bos), a young cow, heifer.

iŭvencus (juvencus), -i, *m.* (*sc.* bos), a young bullock.

iŭvĕnis (juvenis), -is, *adj.*, young, youthful; *as subst.*, a young man, or woman.

iŭvo (juvo), -are, iūvi, iūtum, *v. a.*, to help, aid. *Impers.* it delights.

lăbor, -ōris, *m.*, toil, trouble.

lābor, -i, lapsus, *v. n. dep.*, to glide, fall down.

lăbōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to labour, strive.

lac, lactis, *n.*, milk.

lăcertus, -i, *m.*, arm (upper).

lăcrĭma, -ae, *f.*, tear.

lacteus, -a, -um, *adj.* (lac), milky.

laedo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to hurt, offend.

laetus, -a, -um, *adj.*, glad.

laeva, -ae, *f.*, left hand.

laevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, left, on the left side.

lambo, -ere, -bi, *v. a.*, to lick, lap.

languidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, faint, weak, dull.

lănio, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to tear to pieces, mangle.

lăpĭdōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full of stones, stony.

lăpis, -idis, *m.*, a stone.

lascivus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wanton.

lasso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to tire, fatigue.

lātē, *adv.*, far and wide.

lătebra, -ae, *f.*, (1) a hiding place, retreat; (2) concealment, riddle.

lăteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to lie hid.
lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad, wide.
lătus, -ĕris, *n.*, side.
laudo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to praise.
laurea, -ae, *f.* (sc. arbor), a bay-tree.
laurus, -i, *f.*, a bay-tree (sacred to Apollo).
laus, -dis, *f.*, praise.
lĕgo, -ere, lēgi, lectum, *v. a.*, to choose, gather.
lēnio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, to assuage, soothe.
lēnis, -e, *adj.*, smooth, mild, gentle.
lĕo, -ōnis, *m.*, a lion.
lĕpus, -ŏris, *m.*, a hare.
lētum, -i, *n.*, death.
lĕvis, -e, *adj.*, light.
lĕvitas, -ātis, *f.*, lightness.
lex, lēgis, *f.*, (1) law; (2) order.
līber, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, free.
lĭber, -ri, *m.*, (1) the inner bark of a tree; (2) a book.
lībo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) to take a little of; (2) to taste; (3) pour a libation.
lībro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to weigh, balance.
līcentia, -ae, *f.* (licet), freedom, license.
lĭcet, *v. impers.*, it is lawful, allowed, I may.
lignum, -i, *n.*, wood.
līmes, -ĭtis, *m.*, a cross-path, road.
līmōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full of mud, miry.
līmus, -i, *m.*, slime, dirt.
līnĭger, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, linen-wearing.
lĭquĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) flowing, liquid; (2) clear.
līquor, *v. n. dep.*, to be fluid, melt.
lĭquor, -ōris, *m.*, fluidity, a fluid.
līs, lītis, *f.*, strife, dispute.
littera, -ae, *f.*, (1) writing; (2) a letter.
lītus, -ŏris, *n.*, shore.
lŏco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to place.
lŏcus, -i (*pl.* -i and -a), *m.*, place, spot.
longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, deep.
lŏquor, -i, locutus, *v. dep.*, to speak, say.
lūceo, -ēre, -xi, *v. n.*, to shine.
lūcĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (lux), clear, bright.
luctĭsŏnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (luctus, sonus), sad-sounding, doleful.
luctus, -ūs, *m.*, sorrow.
lūcus, -i, *m.*, a grove.
lūdo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. n.*, to sport, mock.
lūdus, -i, *m.*, a play, game.
lūgeo, -ēre, -xi, -ctum, *v. n.*, to mourn, lament.
lūmen, -ĭnis, *n.*, light.
lŭpus, -i, *m.*, a wolf.
lustro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) to purify; (2) review, search; (3) traverse.
lŭtŭlentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, muddy, dirty.
lux, lūcis, *f.*, (1) light; (2) dawn; (3) daytime.

măcŭlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to make spotted, speckle, stain.

mădens, -entis, *part.* (madeo), wet, moist, melting.

mădesco, -ĕre, -dui, *v. n. incep.*, to become moist or wet.

mădĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moist, wet, drenched.

maereo, -ēre, *v. n. and a.*, (1) to be sad; (2) to lament.

măgis, *adv.*, in a higher degree, more, rather.

magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.

mălus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, evil.

măneo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. n.*, to remain.

mānes, -ium, *m. plur.*, departed spirits.

mănifestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clear, evident.

mănus, -us, *f.*, (1) hand; (2) band.

mărĕ, -is, *n.*, sea.

margo, -inis, *m. and f.*, an edge, border, frontier.

mărītus, -a, -um, *adj.* (mas), matrimonial, conjugal.

marmor, -ŏris, *n.*, marble.

marmŏreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, made of marble, marble-like.

massa, -ae, *f.*, a lump, mass.

māter, -tris, *f.*, mother.

māternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, motherly.

matūtīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, morning.

maximus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*superl. of* magnus), greatest.

mecum = cum me, with me.

mĕdĭcatus, -a, -um, *adj.*, charmed.

mĕdĭcīna, -ae, *f.*, medicine, surgery.

mĕdĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *v. a.*, to heal.

mĕdius, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) middle, mid, intervening; (2) middle of (*with substantives*).

mĕdulla, -ae, *f.*, *dim.*, marrow.

mĕl, mellis, *n.*, honey.

mĕlior, -ius, *adj.* (*comp. of* bonus), better.

membrum, -i, *n.*, limb, a part, portion.

mens, -tis, *f.*, mind, intellect, opinion.

mensa, -ae, *f.*, a table.

mensor, -ōris, *m.*, a measurer, surveyor.

mentior, -iri, -itus, *v. dep.*, to speak falsely, lie.

mĕreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to earn, gain, acquire, to deserve, merit.

mergo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to immerse, plunge into, sink.

mersus, -a, -um, *part.* (mergo).

mĕtuens, *part.* (metuo), fearing, anxious for.

mĕtuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, to fear, dread.

mĕtus, -ūs, *m.*, fear, dread, anxiety.

meus, -a, -um, *adj. pronom.*, my, mine.

mĭco, -āre, -ui, *v. n.*, to glitter, flash.

mīles, -itis, *m. and f.*, a soldier.

mille, *pl.* milia or millia, *card. num.*, a thousand.

mĭnax, -ācis, *adj.*, threatening, menacing.

mĭnor, -us, *adj.* (*comp. of* parvus), less.

mĭnor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to threaten.
mĭnus, *compar. adv.*, less.
miror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to wonder at, admire.
mirus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wonderful, admirable.
misceo, -ēre, miscui, mistum *or* mixtum, *v. a.*, to mix.
mĭser, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.*, wretched.
mĭsĕror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to lament, deplore, pity.
mitis, -e, *adj.*, mild, gentle, soft.
mitto, -ĕre, misi, missum, *v. a.*, to send.
mixtus, -a, -um, *part.* (misceo).
mŏdĕrātus, -a, -um, *part.* (modero), restrained, controlled, moderate.
mŏdĕror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to restrain, control.
mŏdŏ, *adv.*, (1) only; (2) just now, lately.
mŏdus, -i, *m.*, measure.
mōles, -is, *f.*, a shapeless, huge mass.
mollio, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, to soften, make supple.
mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft, tender, pliant.
mŏnīmentum, -i, *n.*, a memorial, monument.
mŏnĭtum, -i, *n.*, an admonition, warning.
mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain.
monstro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to point out, show.
monstrum, -i, *n.*, an omen, portent.
montānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) of the mountains; (2) mountainous.
montĭcŏla, -ae, *m.* and *f.* (mons, colo), a dweller in the mountains, mountaineer.
mŏra, -ae, *f.*, (1) delay: nec mora, without delay; (2) length of time.
mŏror, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to delay, linger.
mors, -tis, *f.*, death.
morsus, -ūs, *m.*, a bite.
mortālis, -e, *adj.*, mortal.
mōrum, -i, *n.*, blackberry.
mos, mōris, *m.*, custom.
mōtus, -a, -um, *part.* (moveo).
mōtus, -ūs, *m.*, motion, stir, inspiration.
mŏveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, *v. a.*, to move, excite.
mox, *adv.*, (1) soon; (2) in the next place.
mucro, -ōnis, *m.*, (1) a sharp point *or* edge; (2) sword.
mūgio, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to low, bellow.
mūgītus, -ūs, *m.*, a lowing, bellowing.
mulceo, -ēre, mulsi, mulsum, *v. a.*, to touch *or* move lightly, stroke, soothe.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much, many.
mundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, elegant, fine.
mundus, -i, *m.*, the world, universe.
mūnus, -ĕris, *n.*, (1) a service, duty; (2) gift.
mūrex, -icis, *m.*, the purple-fish, *a kind of mussel or mollusc from which the dye was obtained.*
murmŭr, -ŭris, *n.*, a murmur, roaring.
muscus, -i, *m.*, moss.

mūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to change.
mūtuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, mutual, borrowed, lent.

nactus, -a, -um, *part.* (nanciscor).
naias, -adis, *f.*, a water-nymph, nymph.
nam, *conj.*, for.
nanciscor, -i, nactus, *v. dep.*, to get, obtain.
nascor, -i, nātus, *v. dep.*, to be born.
nāta, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.
nātura, -ae, *f.*, nature.
nātus, -i, *m.*, a son.
nāvĭgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to sail, navigate.
nāvĭta, -ae, *m.*, a sailor, mariner.
nē, *conj.*, that . . . not, lest.
-nĕ, *interrogative enclitic particle.*
nĕbŭla, -ae, *f.*, cloud, mist.
nĕc, *conj.*, nor, and not.
nĕcŏpīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unexpected.
nectar, -aris, *n.*, nectar, the drink of the gods.
nĕfas, *n. indecl.*, a sin, crime.
nĕgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, (1) to say no, deny; (2) refuse.
nĕmus, -ŏris, *n.*, a grove.
nĕpos, -ōtis, *m.*, a son's or daughter's son, grandson, a nephew.
nĕquĕ, *conj.*, nor, and not, neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), neither . . . nor.
nĕquĕo, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to be unable.
nervus, -i, *m.*, (1) a sinew, tendon; (2) strings (of a musical instrument).
nescio, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, not to know, to be ignorant.
nescio quis, quid, *pron. indef.*, some one or other, some or other.
nescius, -a, -um, *adj.*, not knowing, ignorant, unaware.
neu, *conj.* (ne, ve), (1) and that . . . not; (2) and not; (3) nor.
nēve, *conj.*, the same as neu.
nĭger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, black, dark.
nil (*contracted form of* nihil, *i.e.* ne hilum), *indecl. subst.*, nothing.
nimbus, -i, *m.*, a rain-storm, cloud.
nĭmis, *adv.*, too much, too.
nĭmium, *adv.*, too much, too.
nisi, *conj.* (ni, si), if not, unless.
nĭtens, -entis, *part.* (niteo), shining, brilliant.
nĭtĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (niteo), shining, clear.
nītor, -i, nisus *and* nixus, *v. dep.*, to lean *or* rest upon, to press forward, mount, labour, strive.
nĭtor, -ōris, *m.* (niteo), brightness, splendour, gloss.
nĭveus, -a, -um, *adj.* (nix), snowy.
nix, nĭvis, *f.*, snow.
no, -are, navi, *v. n.*, to swim.
nōbĭlis, -e, *adj.* (nosco), well-known, famous, high-born, noble.

nŏcens, -entis, *part.* (noceo), hurtful, injurious.

nŏceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, to harm, injure; nocet, *impersonal*, it is harmful.

nōlo, nolle, nolui, *v. irreg.* (ne, volo), to wish not, to be unwilling, refuse.

nōmen, -inis, *n.* (nosco), a name.

nōn, *adv.* (*contr. from* ne, oenum *or* unum, not one, *like* ne hilum, not anything), not.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

nos, nostrum (*pl. of first pers. pron.* ego), we.

nosco, -ere, novi, notum, *v. a. incep.*, to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know, know.

noster, -tra, -trum, *pronom. adj.*, our.

nŏtābĭlis, -e, *adj.* (nota), noteworthy, remarkable, notable.

nŏto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to mark.

nōtus, -a, -um, *part.* (nosco), known.

nŏtus, -i, *m.*, the south wind.

nŏverca, -ae, *f.*, a stepmother.

nŏvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) new, young, recent; (2) strange, unknown before; (3) (*superlative*), last.

nox, noctis, *f.*, night.

noxa, -ae, *f.* (noceo), hurt, harm, injury.

nūbes, -is, *f.*, a cloud.

nūbĭlum, -i, *n.* (nubes), a cloudy sky, cloud.

nūdo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (nudus), to make naked or bare, to strip, uncover.

nudus, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked, bare, unclothed.

nullus, -a, -um, *adj.* (ne, ullus), not any, none, no.

nūmen, -inis, *n.* (nuo), a nod, divine will, deity.

nŭmĕrus, -i, *m.*, number.

nunc, *adv.*, now.

nunquam, *adv.* (ne, unquam), at no time, never.

nuntius, -a, -um, *adj.* (*contr. of* noventius), that makes known; *subst.*, nuntius, -ii, *m.*, a bearer of news, messenger.

nuper, *adv.* (noviper, *from* novus), newly, lately.

nusquam, *adv.* (ne, usquam), nowhere, in no place.

nuto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (*root* nu), to nod, to doubt, hesitate.

nūtrio, -ire, -ivi *and* -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, to suckle, nourish, foster.

nūtrītus, -a, -um, *part.* (nutrio).

nympha, -ae, *f.*, (1) a bride, mistress; (2) nymphae, demi-goddesses, *who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains*, nymphs.

O, *interj.* (*exclamation, used with voc. or acc.*), O! oh!

ob, *prep. with acc.*, on account of.

ŏbĕo, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n. and a.*, (1) to go to meet; (2) perish; (3) visit.

obicio (objicio), -ere, -ieci,

-iectum, *v. a.*, (1) to throw before; (2) upbraid.

ŏbŏrior, -iri, -ortus, *v. dep.*, to arise, spring up.

ŏbortus, -a, -um, *part.* (oborior).

obruo, -ĕre, -ui, -ŭtum, *v. a.*, to overwhelm.

obrŭtus, -a, -um, *part.* (obruo).

obscurus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shady, thick.

obsĕquor, -i, -cūtus, *v. dep.*, to comply with, yield to.

observo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to watch, observe.

obses, -idis, *m. and f.*, a hostage.

obsisto, -ĕre, -stiti, -stitum, *v. n.*, to set oneself against, oppose, resist.

obsto, -are, -stiti, -statum, *v. n.*, to hinder.

obtundo, -ĕre, -tŭdi, -tūsum, *v. a.*, to beat.

obtusus, -a, -um, *part.* (obtundo), blunted, dull.

obvius, -a, -um, *adj.* (via), coming to meet.

occāsus, -us, *m.*, setting, fall.

occīdo, -ĕre, -cidi, -casum, *v. n.*, to fall down, set.

occīduus, -a, -um, *adj.*, setting, sinking.

occŭlo, -ĕre, -cului, -cultum, *v. a.*, hide.

occŭpo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to seize, occupy.

ōcior, ōcius, *comp. adj.*, swifter, fleeter.

ocius, *adv.*, (1) quickly; (2) more quickly.

ŏcŭlus, -i, *m.*, eye.

officium, -ii, *n.*, duty, kindness, favour.

omnĭpŏtens, -tis, *adj.*, all-powerful.

omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every.

ŏnĕrōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, burdensome, oppressive.

ŏnŭs, -ĕris, *n.*, load.

ŏpĕrōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) painstaking, active; (2) costing toil, constructed with toil.

ŏpes, opum, *vide* ops.

ŏpĭfer, -a, -um, *adj.* (ops, fero), aid-bringing, helping.

ŏpĭfex, -icis, *m. and f.* (opus, facio), a maker, artisan.

opprobrium, -ii, *n.*, a reproach, disgrace.

ops, ŏpis, *f.* (*nom. sing. does not occur*), (1) power; (2) help; *in plu.*, wealth, means.

opto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, wish, choose.

ŏpus, -ĕris, *n.*, (1) work, labour; (2) effect.

ōrācŭlum, -i, *n.*, a divine announcement, oracle.

orbis, -is, *m.*, (1) globe; (2) world; (3) circuit.

orbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bereaved, childless, parentless.

ŏrigo, -inis, *f.*, beginning, descent.

ŏrior, -iri, ortus, *v. dep.*, rise, be sprung.

ōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to plead.

ortus, -a, -um, *part.* (orior).

ortus, -ūs, *m.*, a rising.

ōs, ōris, *n.*, (1) mouth; (2) face; (3) features.

ŏs, ossis, *n.*, bone.

oscŭlum, -i, *n.*, (1) little mouth, sweet mouth; (2) kiss.

ostendo, -ĕre, -i, -tum *or* -sum, *v. a.*, to show.

ŏvis, -is, *f.*, a sheep.

paelex, -icis, *f.*, concubine, mistress.

paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

palleo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to be or look pale.

palma, -ae, *f.*, (1) the palm of the hand; (2) the palm-tree, date.

pălus, -ūdis, *f.*, a swamp, marsh, bog, pool.

parco, -ĕre, peperci, parsum *and* parcitum, *v. n.*, to spare, be sparing, to forbear, let alone.

părens, -ntis, *m. and f.* (pario), a father or mother, parent.

pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. n.*, to obey, submit to.

părio, -ĕre, peperi, partum *and* paritum, *v. a.*, to bring forth, bear.

părĭter, *adv.*, equally, in a like manner, as well.

păro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. and n.*, (1) to prepare; (2) be ready.

pars, -tis, *f.*, (1) a part; (2) party; (3) duty; (4) direction.

partim, *adv.* (*prop. acc.* of pars), partly, in part.

partus, -ūs, *m.* (pario), a bearing, bringing forth, birth.

parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little, small.

pasco, -ĕre, pavi, pastum, *v. a.*, to feed (of a shepherd).

pascor, -i, pastus, 3 *v. dep.*, to graze (of cattle).

pascuum, -i, *n.*, a pasture.

passim, *adv.*, here and there, hither and thither, in different directions.

passus, -a, -um, *part.* (pando), outspread, extended.

passus, -ūs, *m.* (pando), a step, pace, trace.

passus, -a, -um, *part.* (patior).

pastor, -ōris, *m.* (pasco), a herdsman, shepherd.

pătĕfăcio, -ĕre, -feci, -factum, *v. a.*, to set or lay open, throw open, make visible.

păteo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.*, to stand, lie, or be open, be visible.

păter, -tris, *m.*, father, sire.

păternus, -a, -um, *adj.* (pater), fatherly, paternal. terra, fatherland.

pătior, pati, passus, *v. dep.*, to bear, undergo, suffer.

pătrius, -a, -um, *adj.*, fatherly, paternal; *subst.*, patria, -ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra), one's fatherland, native place, home, (*i.e.* source of a river).

patruēlis, -e, *adj.* (patruus), descended from a father's brother, pertaining to the children of a father's brother, of one's cousin or cousins.

pătŭlus, -a, -um, *adj.* (pateo), open, extended, wide.

păveo, -ēre, pavi, *v. n.*, to be struck with fear, to be much afraid.

pax, pacis, *f.*, peace.

pectus, -ŏris, *n.*, breast.

pěcŭs, -oris, *n.*, herd.

pĕcus, -udis, *f.*, beast, one of a herd.

pēior, -us, *adj.* (comp. of malus), worse.

pĕlăgus, -i, *n.*, the open sea, the sea.

pĕnātes, -ium, *m. plu.* (pen, whence penitus, penetro), household gods; penates, *old Latin guardian deities, both of a household and of the state.*

pendeo, -ēre, pependi, pensum, *v. n.*, to hang, be suspended.

pĕnetrālis, -e, *adj.* (penetro), piercing, inward; *subst. plu.*, penetralia, -ium, *n.*, the inner part, interior (*esp.* of a building).

penna, -ae, *f.*, feather, wing.

per, *prep. with acc.*, (1) through; (2) by means of; (3) by (*in adjurations*), *e. g.* per deos.

pĕrăgo, -ere, -egi, -actum, *v. a.*, to do thoroughly, to execute, complete.

percălesco, -ĕre, -lui, *v. n. incep.*, to become very warm.

percŭtio, -ere, -cussi, -cussum, *v. a.* (quatio), (1) to strike; (2) mental, to make an impression on, affect, strike.

perdo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (per, do), (1) to destroy; (2) lose; (3) waste.

perdŏmo, -are, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to tame or subdue thoroughly.

pĕregrīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strange, foreign; *subst.*, a foreigner, stranger.

pĕrĕo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.* (per, eo), to pass away, perish.

perfringo, -ĕre, -frēgi, -fractum, *v. a.* (frango), to break through, dash in pieces, shatter.

perfundo, -ĕre, -fūdi, -fūsum, *v. a.* (per, fundo), to pour through or over, besprinkle, drench.

pĕrhorresco, -ĕre, -rui, *v. n. incep.*, to tremble or shudder greatly.

pĕrīcŭlum, -i, *n.*, danger.

permitto, -ĕre, -misi, -missum, *v. a.* (per, mitto), let go through, commit, permit, allow.

permulceo, -ēre, -si, -sum *and* -ctum, *v. a.*, to rub gently, stroke, touch gently.

perpĕtuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unbroken, unceasing, continual.

pertĭmesco, -ĕre, -ui, *v. a. and n. incep.*, to become very much frightened, to fear greatly.

pervĕnio, -ire, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, to come through to, arrive at, reach.

pes, pedis, *m.*, foot.

pestifer, -a, -um, *adj.* (pestis, fero), pestilential, pernicious.

pĕto, -ĕre, -īvi, -ītum, *v. a.*, to seek, make for, assail.

phărĕtra, -ae, *f.*, quiver.

pĭcĕus, -a, -um, *adj.* (pix), (1) made of pitch; (2) black as pitch, pitch-black.

pĭĕtas, -ātis, *f.* (pius), dutifulness, loyalty.
pĭger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, (piget), (1) slow, sluggish, inactive; (2) of land, unfruitful.
pīnētum, -i, *n.* (pinus), a pine-wood, pine-grove.
pīnus, -us *or* -i, *f.*, pine-tree.
piscis, -is, *m.*, fish.
pĭus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dutiful, loyal.
placeo, -ēre, -cui *and* -citus, citum, *v. n.*, to be pleasing to, please (*with dat.*), placet (*impers.*), it seems right or proper, I determine.
plăcĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (placeo), gentle, calm, peaceful.
plăga, -ae, *f.*, (1) region, district; (2) a hunting-net, snare.
plebs, -is, plebes, -ei, *f.*, the common people, lower classes.
plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full; ad plenum, to the full.
plūrĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*superl. of* multus), most numerous, most, very many.
plūs, -ūris, *adj.* (*comp. of* multus), more.
plŭvius, -a, -um, *adj.* (pluo), rainy, rain-bearing.
poena, -ae, *f.*, vengeance, punishment, penalty.
pompa, -ae, *f.*, procession.
pondus, -eris, *n.* (pendo), a weight, heaviness, burthen (*poet. for* onus).
pōno, -ere, posui, pŏsitum, *v. a.*, (1) place, lay, allow to lie; (2) put down, lay to rest, quiet; (3) lay aside.
pontus, -i, *m.*, the sea.
pŏpŭlaris, -e, *adj.* (populus), pertaining to the people, national, native.
pōpŭlĭfer, -era, -erum, *adj.* (populus, fero), poplar-bearing.
pŏpŭlor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to lay waste, ravage, plunder.
pōpŭlus, -i, *f.*, poplar-tree.
pŏpŭlus, -i, *m.*, (1) the people; (2) crowd, throng.
porrĭgo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum, *v. a.* (pro, rego), to spread out before, put forth, extend.
posco, -ere, pŏposci, *v. n.*, to demand, request, beg.
possīdĕo, -ere, -sedi, -sessum, *v. a.* (pot-, *root of* potis, *and* sedeo), to be master of, possess.
possido (pot, sido), -ere, -ēdi, -essum, *v. a.*, to possess one's self of, take possession of.
possum, posse, potui, *v. n. irreg.* (potis, sum), to be able.
post, *adv. and prep.*, *adv.*, afterwards, after; *prep. with acc.*, after.
postis, -is, *m.*, a post, door-post, door.
postquam, *conj.*, after that, when, *foll. by ind. in oratione recta, by subj. in oratione obliqua.*
pŏtens, -tis, *part.* (possum), able, mighty, powerful.
pŏtentia, -ae, *f.* (potens), (1)

might, force, power; (2) virtue (of plants).

pōto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to drink.

praebĕo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.* (*contracted from* praehibeo, -habeo), to proffer, offer, present.

praeceps, -cipitis, *adj.* (prae, caput), headlong.

praecingo, -ere, -nxi, -nctum, *v. a.*, to gird; *reflex.*, to gird one's self.

praecludo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v. a.* (claudo), to shut to, close.

praecordia, -orum, *n. plu.* (cor); (1) the midriff, entrails, stomach; (2) the breast, heart, seat of the mind.

praeda, -ae, *f.*, (1) booty, spoil; (2) prey, game.

praeruptus, -a, -um, *part.* (prae-rumpo), broken or torn off, rugged.

praesentio, -ire, -sensi, -sensum, *v. a.*, to feel or perceive beforehand, to presage.

praeses, -idis, *adj.* (praesideo), protecting, defending; *subst.*, a protector, guardian.

praeter, *adv. and prep.*; *adv.*, except, unless; *prep. with acc.*, before, besides, beyond.

prātum, -i, *n.*, a meadow.

precem, -is, *f.* (*nom.* wanting), a prayer.

prĕcor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.*, to pray, beseech.

prĕhendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, (1) to take hold of, grasp; (2) of the mind, to apprehend.

prĕmo, -ere, pressi, pressum, *v. a.*, (1) to press; (2) lie over, lie upon.

prensus, -a, -um, *part.* (prehendo).

prĕtiōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (pretium), of great value, valuable, precious.

prīmo, *adv.*, at first, at the beginning.

prīmum, *adv.*, firstly, in the first place.

prīmus, -a, -um *superl. adj.*, (1) first; (2) earliest.

principio, *adv.*, at the beginning, at first.

prior, prius, -oris, *comp. adj.*, former, previous.

prius, *adv.*, before, sooner.

prō, *prep. with abl.*, before, in front of, on behalf of, in return for, instead of.

prŏbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to try, test, approve of.

prŏcumbo, -ĕre, -cubui, -cubitum, *v. n.*, to lean or bend forward, to sink down.

prŏdĕo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to go or come forth, to stand out, project.

prŏfŭgus, -a, -um, *adj.* (profugio), fugitive; *subst.*, a fugitive, exile.

prŏfundum, -i, *n.*, (1) depth, abyss; (2) sea.

prōles, -is, *f.*, offspring.

prōmitto, -ere, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, to promise.

prōmo, -ĕre, -mpsi (-msi), -mptum (-mtum), *v. a.* (*contr. of* pro *and* emo), to take or bring out, to bring forth, disclose.

promptus, -a, -um, *part.* (promo), brought out, evident.

prōnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, forward, inclined to.

prŏpĕro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to hasten.

prŏprius, -a, -um, *adj.*, one's own, special.

prōsum, prodesse, -fui, *v. n. irreg.*, to be useful, to do good to, *construction with dat.*

prōtĭnus, *adv.* (tenus), directly, forthwith.

proxŭmus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.* (prope), nearest, next.

pudet, -uit, *v. impersonal*, it shames; *construction with acc. of person, and gen. of thing.*

pŭdor, -ōris, *m.*, shame, modesty.

pugnax, -ācis, *adj.* (pugno), fond of fighting, pugnacious, quarrelsome.

pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, (1) to fight; (2) strive, struggle.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *adj.*, beautiful, fair.

pulso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a. freq.* (pello), to push, strike, beat.

pulvis, -ĕris, *m.*, dust.

pŭto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to reckon, value, estimate, think.

quā, *adv.* (*abl. fem. from* qui), (1) by which road, where; (2) wherever.

quaero, -ere, quaesīvi, quaesītum, *v. a.*, to seek, inquire.

quaesītus, -a, -um, *part.* (quaero), sought out.

quam, *conj.*, than; *adv.*, how.

quamquam, *conj.*, though, although.

quamvis, *adv. and conj.*, (1) however much; (2) although.

quanto, *adv. of comparison, corr. with* tanto, by how much, by as much as.

quantum, *adv.*, as much.

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great, as great as.

quăsi, *adv.*, as if.

quătĕr, *adv.*, four times.

quattŭor, *card. num.*, four.

-quĕ, *copul. conj.* (*enclitic, following its word*), and.

quercus, -ūs, *f.*, an oak.

quĕror, -i, questus, *v. dep.*, to complain.

qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, what, which.

quĭă, *conj.* (*with indic.*), because.

quicquam, *v.* quisquam.

quicquid, *v.* quisquis.

quĭcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, *relat. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, *indef. pron.*, a certain one, somebody, something.

quĭdem, *adv.* (*placed after the emphatic word of the sentence*), indeed, certainly.

quĭēs, -ētis, *f.*, rest.

quīn, *conj.*, that not, but that.

quīni, -ae, -a, *distrib. num.*, five each.

quintus, -a, -um, *ord. num.* (quinque), the fifth.

quippĕ, *adv.*, indeed, forsooth.

quis, quid (qui, quae, quod), *interrog. pron.*, who? what? which?

quis, qua, quid, *pron. indef.*, any one, any.

quisquam, quicquam, *pron. indefin.*, anyone, anything; *with negatives.*

quisque, quaeque, quodque *and* quicque, *pron. indefin.*, each.

quisquis, quicquid, *pron. indefin.*, whosoever, whatsoever.

quo, *adv.*, whither, where.

quo, *conj.*, so that, that.

quocumque, *adv.*, whithersoever.

quod, *conj.*, because.

quodsi, *conj.*, wherefore if, so if.

quondam, *adv.*, formerly.

quoniam, *conj.*, since.

quŏquĕ, *adv.*, also.

răbiēs, -ei, *f.*, rage.

rădius, -ii, *m.*, (1) a staff, rod; (2) ray.

rādix, -icis, *f.*, a root.

rāmus, -i, *m.*, a branch, bough, twig.

răpĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (rapio), (1) fierce; (2) swift, rapid.

răpio, -ĕre, -ui, raptum, *v. a.*, to carry off, seize, rescue.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) scattered, thin; (2) few, rare.

rastrum, -i, *n.* (rado), a hoe, rake.

rătio, -onis, *f.* (ra-, *root of* ratus, *part. of* reor), (1) a calculation; (2) system; (3) means.

rătis, -is, *f.*, a ship, bark.

rĕcandesco, -ĕre, -dui, *v. n. incep.*, to grow hot again.

rĕcēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, to go back, retreat.

rĕcens, -tis, *adj.*, fresh, recent.

rĕcepto, -are, -avi, *v. a.*, to take again, receive back.

rĕcessus, -us, *m.* (recedo), retreat, nook, retired spot.

rĕcĭdo, -ĕre, -cidi, -casum, *v. n.* (cado), to fall back.

rĕcīdo, -ĕre, -di, -sum, *v. a.* (caedo), to cut off.

rĕcingo, -ĕre, *no perf.*, -ctum, *v. a.*, to ungird, unloose.

rĕcĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, *v. a.* (capio), to take back, regain, recover.

rĕcondĭtus, -a, -um, *part.* (recondo), hidden, concealed.

rĕcondo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, to hide, bury, close again.

rector, -oris, *m.* (rego), a guider, leader, ruler.

rectus, -a, -um, *adj.* (rego), straight, upright, correct; rectum, that which is right, justice.

rĕcuso, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (causa), to be unwilling.

reddo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (re, do), to give back, restore.

rĕdĕo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.* (re, eo), to go *or* come back, return.

rĕdĭgo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, *v. a.* (ago), to bring *or* drive back, get back.

rĕfello, -ĕre, -felli, *v. a.* (fallo), to disprove, confute.

rĕfĕro, -ferre, retŭli *or* rettŭli, relatum, *v. a. irreg.*, (1) to carry *or* bring back, restore; (2) report, mention; (3) recall.

rĕfŭgio, -ĕre, -fūgi, *v. n. and a.*, (1) to flee back, escape; (2) to avoid, shun.

rēgalis, -e, *adj.* (rex), kingly, royal, regal.

regia, -ae, *f.*, a royal castle *or* fortress.

rĕgĭo, -ōnis, *f.* (rego), a tract, territory, region.

rēgius, -a, -um, *adj.* (rex), royal, princely, splendid.

regno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to reign.

regnum, -i, *n.* (rex), reign, realm, seat of empire.

rĕgo, -ĕre, rexi, rectum, *v. a.*, to rule, control.

rĕlaxo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to unloose, open.

rĕlictus, -a, -um, *part.* (relinquo).

rĕlinquo, -ĕre, -līqui, -lictum, *v. a.*, to leave behind, leave, move away from.

rĕmănĕo, -ēre, -mansi, *v. n.*, to stay *or* remain behind.

rĕmĭniscor, -i, *v. dep.* (re *and* men-, memini), to recall to mind, recollect, remember.

rĕmitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, *v. a.*, to send back, relax, yield, allow.

rĕmollesco, -ĕre, *v. n. incep.*, to become soft again, to grow soft.

rĕmōtus, -a, -um, *part.* (removeo), retired, remote.

rĕmŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, *v. a.*, to move back, set aside, remove.

rĕmūgio, -ire, *v. n.*, to bellow back, resound, re-echo.

rēmus, -i, *m.*, an oar.

rĕnŏvo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to renovate, repair, renew.

rĕor, -ēri, ratus, *v. dep.*, to think, deem.

rĕpărābĭlis, -e, *adj.* (reparo), restored, regained, retrievable.

rĕpăro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to recover, retrieve, restore, refresh.

rĕpĕrĭo, -ire, repperi, repertum, *v. a.*, (1) to find; (2) invent.

rĕpĕto, -ĕre, -ivi *or* -ii, -ītum, *v. a.*, (1) to seek again, search; (2) to recall, recollect.

repleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, *v. a.*, to fill again, replenish.

rĕpōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsitum, *v. a.*, to put back.

reprĭmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.* (premo), to check, restrain, repress.

rĕpugno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to fight against, oppose, contend.

rĕquĭes, -ētis, *f.*, repose, rest.

rēs, rei, *f.*, (1) thing, *but to be variously translated according to the context*; (2) world (*in plural*).

rĕsīdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, *v. n.* (sedeo), to sit down, linger, tarry, reside.

rĕsisto, -ĕre, -stiti, *v. n.*, (1) to stand back, stand still; (2) resist, oppose.

rĕsolvo, -ĕre, -solvi, -sŏlūtum, *v. a.*, (1) to unbind, loosen; (2) sever.
resto, -are, -stiti, *v. n.* (sto), (1) to withstand, oppose; (2) remain.
rĕsŭpīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bent back.
retempto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to try over again.
rĕtĭceo, -ēre, -ui, *v. n.* (taceo), to keep silence.
rĕtĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.* (teneo), to hold back, detain, retain.
retrō, *adv.*, backwards, behind.
rex, rēgis, *m.* (rego), king, monarch.
rictus, -ūs, *m.*, the opened mouth; *plural*, gaping jaws.
rīgor, -ōris, *m.*, stiffness, hardness, firmness.
ripa, -ae, *f.*, bank.
ritus, -ūs, *m.*, religious ceremony, rite, custom.
rōbūr, -ŏris, *n.*, (1) hard wood, oak; (2) strength.
rŏgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to ask, question, interrogate; *construct. with pers. asked in acc., and thing asked in acc.*
rōro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (ros), to drop *or* distil dew.
rostrum, -i, *n.* (rodo), the bill *or* beak (of a bird), snout (of an animal), muzzle.
rŏta, -ae, *f.*, wheel.
rŭbēta, -orum, *n. plur.* (rubus), bramble-thickets.
rŭbor, -ōris, *m.* (rubeo), (1) redness; (2) blush.
rŭdis, -e, *adj.*, rough, coarse, inexperienced in.
rŭīna, -ae (ruo), *f.*, downfall, fall, ruin.
rumpo, -ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, *v. a.*, to tear, burst.
rŭo, -ĕre, -ui, -ŭtum, *v. n. and a.*, to rush down, fall down, run; (2) to knock down, destroy.
rūpēs, -is, *f.*, rock.
rūs, rūris, *n.*, country.
rustĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (rus), rural, rustic.

săcer, sacra, sacrum, *adj.*, sacred, holy.
saepĕ, *adv.*, often, frequently.
saepes, -is, *f.*, a hedge, fence, enclosure.
saeta, -ae, *f.*, thick hair, bristle.
saevus, -a, -um, *adj.*, raging, cruel, fierce.
săgitta, -ae, *f.*, an arrow.
săgittĭfer, -era, -erum, *adj.* (sagitta, fero), arrow-bearing.
sălus, -ūtis, *f.*, health, welfare, safety.
sānābĭlis, -e, *adj.* (sano), curable.
sanctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sacred.
sanguĭnĕus, -a, -um, *adj.* (sanguis), blood-thirsty.
sanguis, -inis, *m.*, blood.
săta, -ae, *f. part.* (sero), a daughter.
sata, -orum, *n. plur.*, crops (sero).
sătis, *adv.*, enough.
sătus, -i, *m. part.* (sero), a son.
satyrus, -i, *m.*, a wood deity with goat's feet, a satyr.

saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*, wounded, hurt.
saxum, -i, *n.*, rock.
scĕlĕratus, -a, -um, *adj.*, polluted, wicked.
sceptrum, -i, *n.*, a sceptre, power, rule.
scio, -ire, scivi *or* scii, -itum, *v. a.*, to know.
scitor, -ari, -atus, *v. dep.* (scio), to seek to know, inquire.
sē, *reflexive pron.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
sēcerno, -ere, -crevi, -cretum, *v. a.*, to sunder, sever, separate, discern.
sĕco, -are, -cui, -ctum, *v. a.*, to cut.
secreta, -orum, *n. plur.*, byways.
sēcrētus, -a, -um, *part.* (secerno), separate, secret.
sĕcundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (sequor), (1) following, next, second; (2) favourable, propitious, fortunate.
sēcūrus, -a, -um, *adj.* (cura), free from care, quiet, composed, safe, secure.
sĕd, *conj.*, but.
sedeo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, *v. n.*, to sit.
sēdēs, -is, *f.* (sedeo), a seat, abode, home.
sēdūco, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, (1) to lead away, carry off; (2) to separate, divide.
sĕges, -ĕtis, *f.*, standing corn, a crop.
sĕmel, *adv. num.*, once.
sēmen, -inis, *n.* (sero), (1) seed; (2) offspring; (3) element.
sēmīdĕus, -a, -um, *adj.*, half-divine, demigod *or* demigoddess.
sēmĭnĕcem (*nom. does not occur*), -is; *adj.* (nex), half-dead.
semper, *adv.*, always, forever.
sĕnior, -ōris, *adj.* (*comp. of* senex), (1) elder; (2) advanced in years.
sententia, -ae, *f.* (sentio), opinion, purpose.
sentis, -is, *m. and f.*, a thorn, briar.
septem, *card. num.*, seven.
septemfluus, -a, -um, *adj.* (fluo), sevenfold, flowing, having seven mouths.
sĕquor, -i, secutus, *v. dep.*, to follow.
sĕrēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, clear, bright, cloudless.
sermo, -ōnis, *m.*, discourse, conversation, speech.
sĕro, -ere, serui, sertum, *v. a.*, to join.
sĕro, -ere, sēvi, satum, *v. a.* to sow, plant.
serpens, -entis, *f.*, *sc.* bestia (serpo), a snake, serpent.
sērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, late, ripe.
servio, -ire, -ivi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to serve, be of service to; *dative.*
servo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) to watch, be on the watch; (2) save.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sic, *adv.*, so, thus, even so.
siccus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dry.
sīdĕreus, -a, -um, *adj.* (sidus), (1) starry; (2) heavenly.
sīdus, -eris, *n.*, a star, constellation.

signo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (signum), to mark out, designate.

signum, -i, *n.*, (1) a mark, sign ; (2) statue.

silentium, -ii, *n.* (sileo), stillness, silence.

silva, -ae, *f.*, wood, forest, grove.

silvānus, -i, *m.*, god of the woods.

similis, -e, *adj.*, like, resembling (*with gen. and dat.*).

simŭl, *adv.*, (1) at once, at the same time, together ; (2) as soon as.

sinĕ, *prep. with abl.*, without.

sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, left, on the left side.

sino, -ĕre, sivi, situm, *v. a.*, to allow, permit.

sinus, -ūs, *m.*, curve, bend, bay, fold, bosom.

sisto, -ĕre, stiti, stătum, *v. a.*, (1) to set, place ; (2) stop.

sivĕ, *conj.*, or if, sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), if . . . or if, whether . . . or.

sŏcer, -ĕri, *m.*, a father-in-law.

sŏcius, -i, *m.*, a companion, ally.

sōl, sōlis, *m.*, the sun.

sŏleo, -ēre, sŏlitus sum, *v. n.*, to be accustomed, be wont.

sŏlĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, firm, dense, solid.

sŏlĭtus, -a, -um, *part.* (soleo), wonted, accustomed.

sollertia, -ae, *f.*, skill, shrewdness.

sŏlum, -i, *n.*, the ground, earth, soil.

sōlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone, only, single.

solvo, -ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, *v. a.*, to loosen, separate, relax, dismiss.

somnĭfer, -ĕra, -ĕrum, *adj.* (somnus, fero), sleep-bringing, soporific.

somnus, -i, *m.*, sleep.

sŏnans, -antis, *part.* (sono), resounding, crying out.

sŏnĭtus, -ūs, *m.* (sono), a noise, sound, din.

sŏnus, -i, *m.* (sono), a noise, sound.

sŏpor, -ōris, *m.*, a heavy sleep, lethargy.

sorbeo, -ēre, -ui, *v. a.*, to suck in, swallow, absorb.

sŏror, -ōris, *f.*, a sister.

sors, -tis, *f.*, (1) lot ; (2) oracle ; (3) fate, destiny.

spargo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, to scatter.

spătium, -ii, *n.*, space, distance, length.

spĕcies, -ei, *f.*, (1) shape, figure ; (2) beauty ; (3) sort, kind.

specto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to look at, behold, watch.

sperno, -ĕre, sprēvi, sprētum, *v. a.*, to despise, scorn.

spēro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to look for, hope for, expect.

spēs, spei, *f.* (spero), hope.

spissus, -a, -um, *adj.*, thick, close, dense.

sponte, *abl.* (*other cases wanting*), of one's own accord.

spūmōsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (spuma), full of foam, foaming.

stagno, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to stagnate, be overflowed, inundated.

stagnum, -i, *n.* (*sto*), standing water, pool.

statio, -onis, *f.*, (1) post; (2) guard.

stellans, -antis, *part.* (*stello*), starry, glittering.

stellatus, -a, -um, *part.* (*stello*), set with stars, many starred.

stĕrīlis, -e, *adj.*, unfruitful, barren.

sterno, -ĕre, strāvi, strātum, *v. a.*, to spread out, stretch out, scatter.

stillo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to drop, drip, trickle.

stĭmŭlus, -i, *m.*, (1) a goad; (2) incitement, stimulus.

stīpes, -itis, *m.*, a log, post, trunk of a tree.

stīpŭla, -ae, *f. dim.* (*stipes*), a stalk, stem, straw.

stirps, -pis, *f.*, (1) stem, root; (2) race, descendant.

sto, -are, steti, statum, *v. n.*, (1) to stand; (2) be fixed.

stringo, -ĕre, -nxi, -ctum, *v. a.*, (1) to draw, bind together; (2) graze.

strŭo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to pile up, arrange.

stŭdium, -ii, *n.*, (1) zeal; (2) inclination; (3) pursuit.

suādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, *v. a.*, (1) to advise; (2) suggest; (3) urge.

sŭb, *prep. with abl. and acc.*, (1) *with abl.* (*of space*), under, beneath, at the foot of; (2) (*of time*) during; (3) *with acc.* (*a*) (*of motion*), from beneath, up to, (*b*) (*of time*), towards, about.

subdo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, to put under, bring under, apply, furnish.

sŭbĕo, -ire, -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, to come up to, approach.

sŭbĭtus, -a, -um, *part.* (*subeo*), sudden, unexpected.

subicio (*subjicio*), -ĕre, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.* (*iacio*), to throw or place under.

sublimis, -e, *adj.*, uplifted, high, lofty, exalted.

submŏveo, -ēre, -movi, -motum, *v. a.*, to remove, clear away.

sŭbŏles, -is, *f.*, (1) sprout, offshoot; (2) offspring, race.

subsido, -ĕre, -sēdi, -sessum, *v. n.*, to sink, settle down, subside.

subsisto, -ĕre, -stiti, *v. n.*, to stop still, halt.

succēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, *v. n.*, (1) to go beneath; (2) come up to; (3) follow.

succumbo, -ĕre, -cŭbui, -cubitum, *v. n.*, to fall or sink down, yield, succumb.

sūcus, -i, *m.* (*sugo*), juice, sap.

suffundo, -ĕre, -fudi, -fusum, *v. a.*, to overspread, suffuse.

sulcus, -i, *m.*, a furrow, ditch.

sum, esse, fui, *v. irreg.*, to be.

summus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, uppermost, highest.

greatest; top of, *with substantive*.

sūmo, -ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, 3, *v. a.*, to take.

sŭper, *prep. with acc. and abl.*, over, above, upon.

sŭperbus, -a, -um, *adj.* (super), haughty, proud, insolent.

sŭpĕri, -orum *or* -um, *m. plur.* (*sc.* dii), the gods above.

sŭpĕro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (super), to overcome.

sŭperstes, -itis, *adj.* (super, sto), outliving, surviving.

sŭpersum, -esse, -fui, *v. n. irreg.*, to be left, remain.

supplex, -icis, *adj.*, humble, suppliant.

supprīmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, *v. a.* (premo), to press under, sink, check, restrain.

sŭpra, *adv. and prep.*; *adv.*, above; *prep. with acc.*, above, over.

surgo, -ĕre, surrexi, surrectum, *v. n.* (sub, rego), to rise, arise.

suspectus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suspicious.

suspīrium, -ii, *n.* (suspiro), a deep breath, sigh.

suspiro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.* (sub, spiro), to sigh.

sustĭneo, -ēre, -tinui, -tentum, *v. a.* (sub, teneo), to uphold, support, sustain.

suus, -a, -um, *reflex. poss. pron.* (se), (1) his own, her own, its own, their own; (2) proper, appropriate.

tăcĕo, -ēre, -cui, -citum, *v. n.*, to be silent, quiet.

taeda, -ae, *f.*, (1) resinous fir *or* pine-wood, pitch pine; (2) torch; (3) wedding.

tālis, -e, *adj.*, such, of such a kind, nature, *or* quality.

tămĕn, *conj.* (tam), nevertheless, yet, still.

tandem, *adv.*, at length, at last; *in questions*, pray.

tango, -ĕre, tetigi, tactum, *v. a.*, to touch.

tantum, *adv.*, (1) so much, so greatly; (2) only, merely.

tantummŏdo, *adv.*, only.

tantus, -a, -um, *adj.* (tam), so great.

tectum, -i, *n.* (tego), a roof, shelter, house.

tectus, -a, -um, *part.* (tego), hidden, concealed.

tēcum = cum te.

tĕgo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to cover, hide, conceal.

tĕgŭmen, -inis, *n.* (tego), a covering, cover.

tellūs, -ūris, *f.*, the earth, land, ground.

tēlum, -i, *n.*, weapon, dart, spear.

tĕmĕrārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, rash, heedless.

tempĕries, -ei, *f.* (tempero), (1) mingling; (2) mean temperature.

tempĕro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (tempus), (1) to combine *or* compound in due proportion, qualify, temper; (2) to check, restrain.

tempestas, -atis, *f.*, (1) time; (2) weather; (3) storm.

templum, -i, *n.*, temple, sanctuary.

tempto, -are, -avi, -atum,

v. a., (1) to handle, touch, feel; (2) try.

tempus, -ŏris, *n.* (tem-, 'cut' root of temno), (1) a period, time; (2) season; (3) tempora, the temples (of the head).

tendo, -ĕre, tĕtendi, tensum (tentum), *v. a.*, to stretch, extend.

tĕnĕbrae, -arum, *f. pl.*, darkness.

tĕnĕbrōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, dark, gloomy.

tĕnĕo, -ēre, tĕnŭi, tentum, *v. a.*, to hold, occupy, retain.

tĕnŭis, -e, *adj.*, thin, slender, narrow.

tĕpĕo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be lukewarm or tepid, to glow with love, be enamoured.

tĕpesco, -ĕre, -pui, *v. n. inc.* (tepeo), to become warm, lukewarm or tepid.

tergum, -i, *n.*, the back.

tĕro, -ĕre, trivi, tritum, *v. a.*, to rub.

terra, -ae, *f.*, the earth, land.

terrēnus, -a, -um, *adj.* (terra), (1) earthen, earthly, terrestrial; (2) earthy.

terrĕo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to frighten, alarm.

terrĭbĭlis, -e, *adj.* (terreo), frightful, dreadful.

terrĭfĭcus, -a, -um, *adj.* (terreo, facio), that causes terror, frightful, terrific.

terrĭtus, -a, -um, *part.* (terreo).

terror, -ōris, *m.* (terreo), dread, alarm, terror.

tertius, -a, -um, *num. ord.* (tres), the third.

testis, -is, *m. and f.*, a witness.

thalamus, -i, *m.*, (1) bed chamber; (2) marriage.

tigris, -is or -idis, *m. and f.*, a tiger, tigress.

tĭmĕo, -ēre, -ŭi, *v. a.*, to fear, be afraid of.

tĭmĭdē, *adv.*, fearfully, timidly.

tĭmĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (timeo), fearful, cowardly, timid.

tĭmor, -ōris, *m.* (timeo), fear, dread, anxiety.

tollo, -ĕre, sustŭli, sublatum, *v. a.*, (1) to lift or raise up; (2) remove.

tonitruum, -i, *n.* (tono), thunder.

torpor, -ōris, *m.*, numbness, stupefaction, sluggishness.

torreo, -ēre, -ui, tostum, *v. a.*, to parch, roast, scorch, burn, dry up.

tortĭlis, -e, *adj.* (torqueo), twisted, winding.

tŏrus, -i, *m.*, couch, bed.

tŏt, *adj. indecl.*, so many.

tŏtĭdem, *adj. indecl.*, just so many, just as many.

tŏtiens, *adv.*, so often.

tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the whole, entire, all.

tractus, -ūs, *m.* (traho), (1) a dragging; (2) district, territory.

trādo, -ĕre, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.* (trans, do), to deliver, surrender, give up.

trăho, -ere, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to draw, drag, involve.

trāĭcio (trajicio), -ĕre, traiēci, traiectum, *v. a.* (trans, iacio), (1) to throw or cast

over *or* across; (2) to pierce, transfix.

traiectus, -a, -um, *part.* (traicio).

transĕo, -ire, -ii, -ĭtum, *v. n.*, to go over, pass by.

trĕpĭdo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to hurry about, to move quickly; (2) be excited.

trĭcuspis, -ĭdis, *adj.*, three-pointed.

trĭdens, -entis, *adj.*, three-pronged, having three teeth; *subst. m.*, a trident.

tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, sorrowful.

trĭumphus, -i, *m.*, a triumphal procession, triumph; (2) triumphal song.

truncus, -i, *m.*, the stem *or* trunk (of a tree), body.

truncus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) maimed, mutilated; (2) deficient, wanting.

tū, *pron. of second pers.*, thou.

tŭba, -ae, *f.*, a trumpet.

tŭĕor, -eri, -itus, *v. dep.*, to behold, watch, guard.

tŭli, *v.* fero.

tum, *adv. and conj.*, then.

tŭmesco, -ere, -mui, *v. n. incep.* (tumeo), to begin to swell, to swell up, become swollen.

tŭmĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (tumeo), swollen.

tŭmŭlus, -i, *m.* (tumeo), a mound, hillock.

tunc, *adv.*, then.

tŭnĭca, -ae, *f.*, a tunic, coating, skin.

turba, -ae, *f.*, (1) an uproar, disorder; (2) crowd.

turbo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to throw into disorder, to make thick.

turbo, -inis, *m.*, a whirl, whirlpool.

turpis, -e, *adj.*, base, shameful.

turris, -is, *f.*, (1) a tower; (2) high building.

tūs, turis, *n.*, incense, frankincense.

tūtus, -a, -um, *adj.* (tueor), safe, secure, out of danger.

tŭus, -a, -um, *pron. adj.* (tu), thy, thine, your.

ŭbi, *adv.*, (1) where; (2) when.

ŭbīquĕ, *adv.*, everywhere.

ūdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wet, moist, damp.

ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any, any one.

ulmus, -i, *f.*, an elm, elm-tree.

ultĭmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, farthest, extreme, last.

ultrā, *adv. and prep. with acc.*; *adv.*, beyond, farther; *prep.*, on the further side of, beyond.

umbra, -ae, *f.*, (1) a shade, shadow; (2) spirit.

umbrōsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shady.

ūmeo, -ēre, *v. n.*, to be moist, damp.

ŭmĕrus, -i, *m.*, the upper part of the arm, shoulder.

ūmĭdus, -a, -um, *adj.* (umeo), moist, damp.

ūmor, -ōris, *m.* (umeo), a liquid, moisture.

unda, -ae, *f.*, a wave, water.

undĕ, *adv.*, whence.

undīque, *adv.* (unde, que),

from all sides, on all sides, everywhere.

unguis, -is, *m.*, a nail, claw, talon.

ungula, -ae, *f.* (unguis), a claw, talon, hoof.

ūnus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, (1) one; (2) (but) one, i.e. 'the same.'

urbs, urbis, *f.*, a city.

ūro, -ĕre, ussi, ustum, *v. a.*, to burn.

ūsus, -ūs, *m.* (utor), use, employment, practice, custom.

ŭt, *adv. and conj.*, (1) how, as, when, whilst; (2) *with subj.*, in order that, that, so that.

ŭter, utra, utrum, *pron.*, which of two, which.

ŭterque, utraque, utrumque, *pron.*, both, each.

ŭti, *adv. and conj.*, (1) how that, as; (2) that, so that.

ŭtĭnam, *adv.*, oh that! would that!

ūtor, -i, usus, *v. dep.*, to use, employ, enjoy.

vacca, -ae, *f.*, a cow.

văcŭus, -a, -um, *adj.*, empty, free from, wanting.

vădum, -i, *n.*, a shallow, shoal.

văgus, -a, -um, *adj.*, roving, wandering, vagrant.

vallis, -is, *f.*, a valley, vale.

valvae, -arum, *f. plur.* (volvo), folds of a door, a folding-door.

văpor, -oris, *m.*, (1) steam, vapour; (2) warmth, heat.

vărĭus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (1) spotted, striped; (2) changeable, various.

-vĕ, *enclitic conj.*, or.

vectus, -a, -um, *part.* (veho).

vĕho, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, to carry, convey; *in passive*, to ride on a horse, or sail in a boat.

vĕl, *conj.*, or. vel . . . vel, either . . . or.

vēlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (velum), to cover, wrap up, veil.

vēlox, -ōcis, *adj.*, swift, quick, fleet.

vēlum, -i, *n.*, veil, cloth, sails.

vĕlŭt, *adv.*, just as, like as.

vēna, -ae, *f.*, (1) a blood-vessel, vein; (2) vein of metal; (3) metal.

vĕnēnum, -i, *n.*, drug, poison.

vĕnia, -ae, *f.*, favour, forgiveness, pardon.

vĕnio, -ire, vēni, ventum, *v. n.*, to come.

venter, -tris, *m.*, the belly.

ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.

vēr, vēris, *n.*, spring.

verbum, -i, *n.*, word.

vĕrēcundus, -a, -um, *adj.* (vereor), feeling shame, bashful, diffident.

vĕrĕor, -ēri, -itus, *v. dep.*, to fear, be afraid.

vertex, -icis, *m.* (verto), (1) whirl, eddy; (2) top, crown.

verto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, *v. a.*, to turn, transform.

vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, true, real; *as subst.*, vērum, -i, *n.*, the truth, reality.

vester, -tra, -trum, *pron. adj.*

(vos), your (*in addressing more than one person*).

vestigium, -ii, *n.* (vestigo), a step, foot-print.

vestis, -is, *f.*, a garment, robe.

vĕto, -are, -ui, -itum, *v. a.*, to forbid.

vĕtŭs, -ĕris, *adj.*, aged, old.

vĕtustas, -ātis, *f.* (vetus), (1) length of time; (2) antiquity.

via, -ae, *f.* (veho), a way, road, path.

viātor, -ōris, *m.* (via), a wayfarer, traveller.

vibro, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to brandish, shake.

vīcinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near, neighbouring.

vīcis, *gen.* (*nom. sing. does not occur*), *f.*, (1) change; (2) turn.

victus, -a, -um, *part.* (vinco), conquered.

victus, -ūs, *m.* (vivo), food, nourishment.

vĭdĕo, -ēre, vidi, visum, *v. a.*, to see.

vĭdeor, -ēri, visus, (1) to seem; (2) to seem proper or good; (3) *also a passive of* video.

villus, -i, *m.*, shaggy hair, tuft of hair.

vincio, -ire, vinxi, vinctum, *v. a.*, to bind.

vinco, -ĕre, vici, victum, *v. a.*, to conquer.

vinctus, -a, -um, *part.* (vincio).

vincŭlum, -i, *n.* (vincio), a bond, fetter.

vindex, -icis, *m. and f.*, protector, avenger.

vindĭco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, (1) to lay claim to, restore, set free; (2) to avenge, punish.

vinētum, -i, *n.* (vinum), a vineyard.

viŏlentus, -a, -um, *adj.*, forcible, violent, impetuous.

viŏlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to injure, dishonour, profane.

vir, viri, *m.*, a man, husband.

virga, -ae, *f.*, a twig, sprout.

virgĭnĭtas, -ātis, *f.* (virgo), maidenhood, virginity.

virgo, -inis, *f.*, maiden, virgin.

vĭrĭdis, -e, *adj.*, (1) green; (2) young, lively, vigorous.

vis, vis, *f.* (*plur.*, vires, -ium), strength, force.

viscus, -ĕris (*mostly in plur.*, viscera, -um), *n.*, the internal organs, entrails.

viso, -ĕre, -si, -sum, *v. a.* (video), (1) to view, behold, gaze upon; (2) visit.

vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.

vitta, -ae, *f.*, a fillet, chaplet (*worn round the head*).

vīvax, -ācis, *adj.* (vivo), full of life, teeming.

vīvo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, *v. n.*, to live.

vix, *adv.*, scarcely, hardly.

vŏco, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to call, summon, bid.

vŏlo, velle, volui, *v. n. irreg.*, to wish.

vŏlo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. n.*, to fly.

vŏlŭcer, -cris, -cre, *adj.*, flying, winged, swift; *as subst.*, a bird.

vŏlūto, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (volvo), to roll, twist about.

volvo, -ĕre, -vi, vŏlūtum, *v. a.*, to roll, turn about.

vōmer, -ĕris, *m.*, a ploughshare.

vos, *pers. pron.* (*plur. of* tu), you.

vōtum, -i, *n.* (voveo), (1) a vow, promise; (2) wish; (3) expectation.

vox, vōcis, *f.* (voco), a voice, sound, cry.

vulgatus, -a, -um, *part.* (vulgo), general, common.

vulgo, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.*, to make common, publish.

vulnero, -are, -avi, -atum, *v. a.* (vulnus), to wound, hurt.

vulnus, -ĕris, *n.*, a wound.

vultus, -ūs, *m.*, countenance, features, expression.

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